

O.K. SAUCE

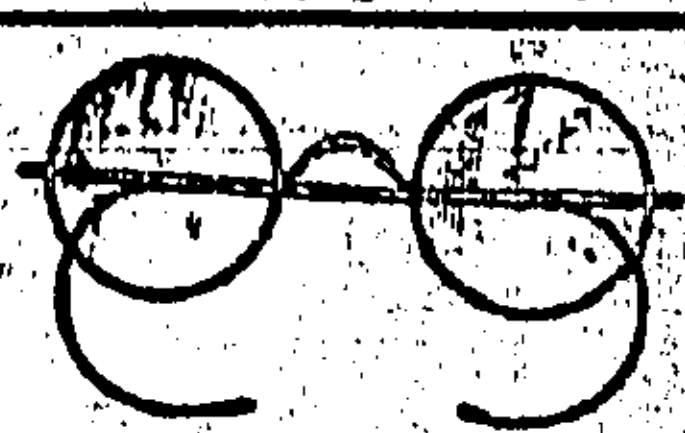


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SALOON FARES.

WEEK DAYS—Single: \$3.00; Return: \$5.00.
SUNDAYS and EXCURSIONS—Single: \$1.50; Return: \$4.00.

EXCURSION TO MACAO:—

ON SUNDAY, THE 24th MAY, 1931
ON MONDAY, THE 25th MAY, 1931
S.S. "SUI TAI"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 4.00 P.M.

NOTE.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

To-day.

(May 21.)

Queen's Theatre: "Whoopie."
World Theatre: "Desert Song."
King's Theatre: "Feet First."
Central Theatre: "Young Man of Manhattan."

Dances: Tea Dance at Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances, Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.
European Mail.—Inward: Europe via Suez (Rajputania).

Friday.

(May 22.)

Small Ffulness (tsiao-man);
Pentecost (Jewish Calendar).
Annual Meeting of Shareholders.
China Underwriters, H.K. Bank Bldg., noon.

Queen's Theatre: "Whoopie."
World Theatre: "Desert Song."
Central Theatre: "Young Man of Manhattan."

King's Theatre: "Feet First."
Dances: Tea Dance, H.K. Hotel; Dinner Dances, Hong Kong and Peninsula Hotels and Hotel Cecil.

European Mail.—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Rampura) 2.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(May 23.)

Whitsun Eve.
Lawn Bowls.—First Division: Kowloon Docks v. Civil Service; Craigiepower v. Recreation; Police v. Kowloon; Taihook v. Kowloon Bowling Green; Second Division: Recreation v. Craigiepower; Civil Service v. Hong Kong Electric; Kowloon C.C. v. Yacht Club; Kowloon Bowling Green v. Taihook.

Racing.—Sixth Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley, First Sudding Bell, 2 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Min and Bill."
World Theatre: "The Desert Song."

Central Theatre: "Young Man of Manhattan."

King's Theatre: "Feet First."
Dances:—Tea Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel; Dinner Dances at Peninsula Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel.

MR. SNOWDEN'S BUDGET

SPECULATIVE OPTIMISM SEVERELY CRITICISED.

A NICE TASK FOR THE NEXT CHANCELLOR.

The main impression which Mr. Snowden produces is quite clear. He is speculating on an early revival of trade and prosperity. If this prospect were justified, there would be much in favour of the shifts by which he proposes to deal with the immediate situation. But he gave no reasons for his hope. Nor are there any.

Mr. Snowden's speculative optimism permeates every part of his Budget. He begins by providing no recurrent revenue except the increase in the Petrol Duty. For £30,000,000 out of £37,500,000 he depends on special receipts which cannot be repeated. But this is not all. In estimating his receipts from present taxes he has proceeded on what appears to be a rosy view.

The Inland Revenue Department have so fine a record of accurate estimating that it is hardly to be criticised. But to take one item—Stamp Duties—the Stock Exchange will be surprised, I think, to learn that Mr. Snowden expects them to enjoy more activity and a large money turnover in 1930-31.

Next, he provides no margin of revenue to cover the inevitable Supplementary Estimates, which are likely to arise either out of the cost of maintaining the unemployed or out of attempts to employ them, as well as in other unforeseen ways. It would be safe, I should say, to bet 10 to 1 that this Budget will end up, a year hence with a realised deficit.

Raid on the Exchange Account. Broadly speaking, then, it will probably be found in practice that Mr. Snowden has solved his problem mainly by a handsome raid on the Sinking Fund. For this is the result of a realised deficit. It is also the result of his expedient of taking £20,000,000 out of the so-called Exchange Account. There is, by the way, a good deal of misunderstanding about this Account.

It is unlikely that the sum which he is taking from it exists in the shape of dollars in New York, for the fact that it is no longer needed for buying dollars is the reason

for raiding it. It is doubtless already advanced to the Treasury by a book-keeping transaction, against Treasury Bills or Ways and Means Advances. Thus the return of this sum to the Exchequer will merely mean the cancellation of these advances, and will furnish no new resources for the purpose of reducing the net National Debt.

Mr. Snowden's expedient is, therefore, no more than a polite way, not so inconsistent in form with his previous professions, of diminishing the allocation to the Sinking Fund.

The Sinking Fund.

Now, I know one ought to regard any reduction of the effective Sinking Fund as very shocking. That is not my view.

At a time when other outlets for the money which would be released by the redemption of debt appear to be lacking, it is much better to postpone repayment. Repayment of debt should not be made at a level annual regardless of changing circumstances. On the contrary, it should be on a large scale when investment is brisk and business needs more funds and on a small scale when investment is slack and ample funds are already lying idle.

I approve, therefore, of Mr. Snowden's practice in this matter more than I approve his precepts. It is a comfort that he is ready to abate in action at least one of his "principles."

Income-Tax Juggling.

But when we turn from his expedients for avoiding taxation to the taxes which he has nevertheless to impose, I find less reason to applaud. His adjustment of the dates of payment for certain classes of income tax payers is, of course, an increase of tax for those affected. The money does not come from nowhere. It does not reduce receipts in subsequent years. For these income-tax payers it is an additional payment which they, as a class, will never be able to recoup.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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French Beans
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and Ham (small)75
Corned Beef1.00
Biscuit Glace50
Apricots, Peaches or Pears .50
Gorgonzola45

King's Restaurant
King's Theatre Building

Julienne Clear Soup
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Roast Chicken and Ham
Young Chou Chow Fan
Roast Potatoes, Boiled Potatoes
Sauté Cabbage
Waffles and Golden Syrup
Fruit Tea or Coffee.

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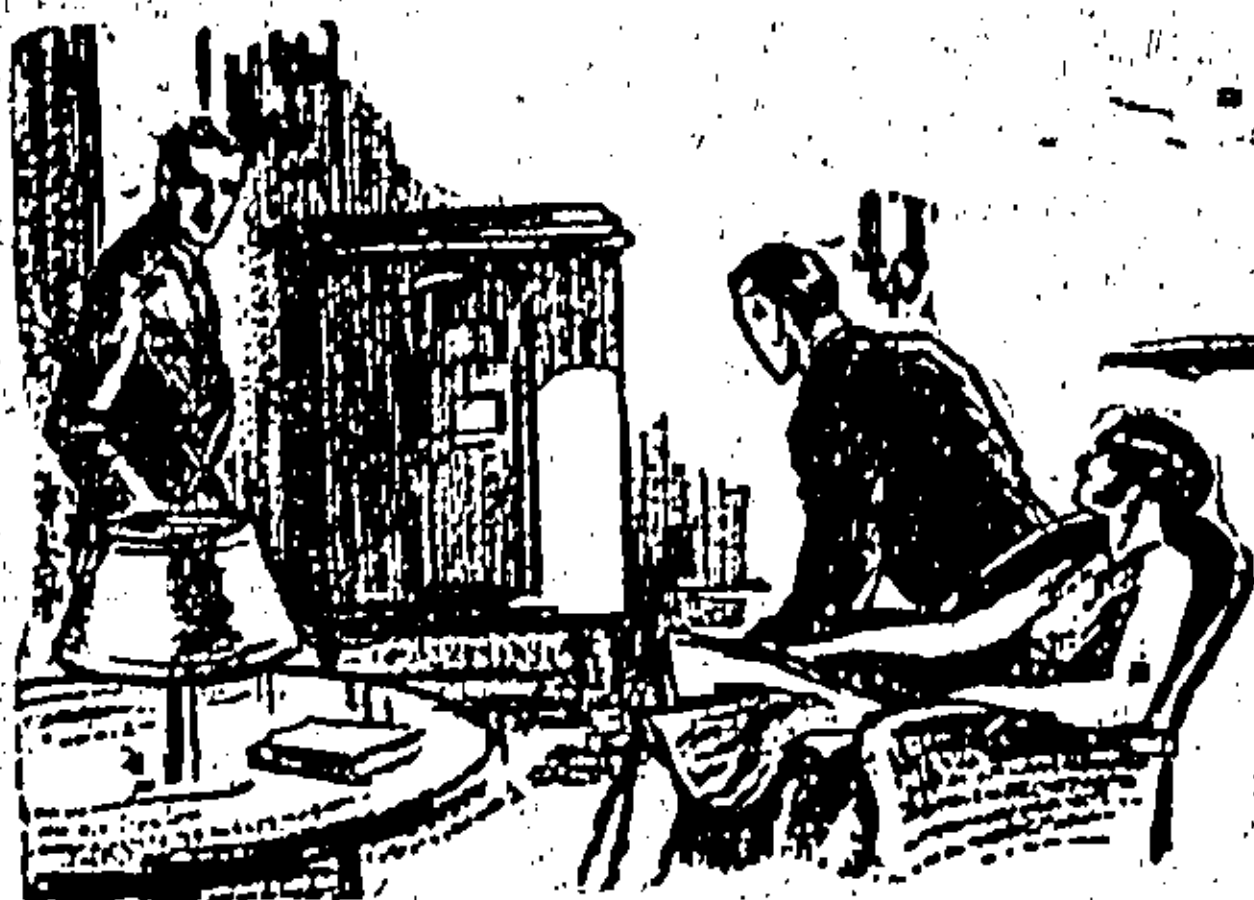
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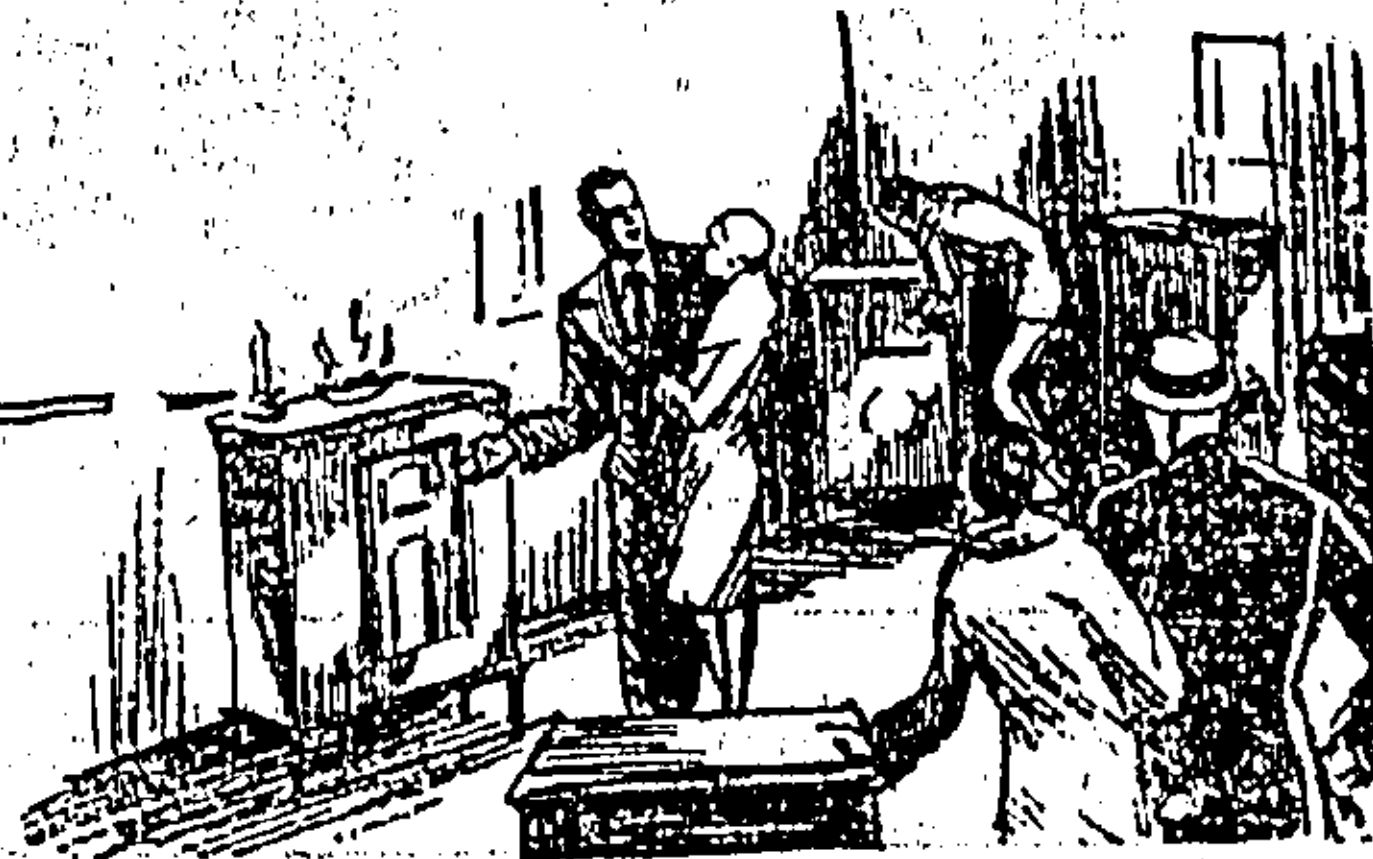
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RADIO FEATURES



CLEAN SOLDERING.

Cleanliness saves much bad temper and language when there is a job of soldering to be done. One should always have a piece of soft cloth close at hand, and use it to wipe down each joint whilst the flux is still liquified by the heat. This prevents the usual greasy deposit from forming during cooling, and saves the joint from being the happy hunting ground for all sorts of dirt, dust, and fluff which is not easily dislodged once it gets a footing. So far as appearance is concerned this little precaution will often make all the difference between a dirty joint and one in which you can take an honest pride.

NEW MAZDA VALVES.

There seems to be no limit to the surprises which the valve manufacturers have in store. Just recently we have received a Mazda PP/400, which is a valve of positively amazing characteristics. It is provided with a 4-volt filament taking 2 amperes, and is designed for an anode voltage of 400. The internal resistance is 1,500 ohms, and the amplification factor 9, giving us a mutual conductance of 6 milliamperes per volt. We checked these figures, and found them correct.

The construction of the valve is ingenious. The filament is 16 in. long, arranged in four V-shaped loops. Around this is the grid, and surrounding the whole is an anode built up like a box, 2 in. long, 1 1/2 in. wide, and 3/4 in. thick. The anode is ridged to give extra strength, and is stayed to give it robustness. The support is generous, and the robustness of the general construction is strikingly apparent.

At 400 volts the valve will handle about 32 volts grid swing, the anode current being 65 milliamperes. Under these conditions an undistorted power output of five watts is possible, this being obtained with an anode load of about 3,800 ohms. We have had as much as five watts from output valves before, but never have we been able to produce such an output with only a little over 30 volts grid swing—Amateur Wireless.

curves of the valve (or to charts), whence we find the anode current corresponding to 30 volts bias and the anode voltage in use. Let us assume that this is 14 milliamperes. By the application of the same rules the required value of resistance can be readily worked out, and calculation shows that the actual value is 2,140 ohms. Here again this is an odd value, and the question arises as to whether it is necessary to be exact, or whether a 2,000-ohm resistance may be used. Again an actual nominal 2,000 ohm resistance may perhaps vary by 5 per cent. either way, so that the question of the necessity for exact values is an important one.

Fortunately, an automatic adjusting process takes place in the valve just as with a series-feed resistance. Suppose we use 2,000 ohms instead of the 2,140 which is theoretically necessary. The effect of grid bias, a little less than the 30 we require, will be that the anode current will increase, and this in turn will cause an increased voltage drop on the bias resistance, giving an increased grid-bias. Consequently any tendency to increase the anode current will immediately be checked, and the valve will settle down to operate at a voltage a little less than the theoretical 30 volts required, but not seriously different. In fact, it would probably be found that if the resistance were as little as 1,500 ohms, the grid-bias would only be a few volts different. Amateur Wireless.

LOUD-SPEAKER RATTLE.

Rattle is usually caused by trying to get too much out of the loud-speaker. If the adjusting screw at the back of the instrument is turned so as to reduce the clearance between the armature and the pole-pieces, the sensitivity of the speaker increases. One then gets louder signals for a given input, but any extra strong note will almost certainly cause the armature to strike against magnet. The remedy is to turn back the adjusting screw a little. The slight loss in signal strength is more than compensated by freedom from chatter. Sometimes, of course, rattle is caused by a screw which has worked loose under vibration. If so, the offender can usually be traced without much trouble and tightened up.

CHOOSING THE RIGHT RESISTANCE.

WATTAGE RATING: CURRENT CAPACITY: VOLTAGE DROP.

Resistances are employed to a very large extent in the make-up of a modern radio set, and there are now so many types and such widely different uses that a few remarks on the subject will be of interest. Perhaps one of the first points which we may discuss is the rating of the resistance from which we can gather the current which can be safely handled. Many manufacturers, particularly in the case of the spaghetti resistances which are becoming prominent, rate the resistances in terms of the current which can safely be carried. This is really a more satisfactory procedure than giving a wattage rating, since one only requires to know the wattage dissipated in a relatively small number of cases. The item of practical interest is the current which can safely be carried.

It does not follow, incidentally, that a resistance will dissolve into a cloud of smoke if the rated current is exceeded, and usually an overload of at least a 100 per cent. is possible. The item of practical interest is the current which can exceed the rating, however, for long periods, owing to the strain which is placed on the fine wire employed. Switching on and off involves an alternate heating and cooling which is, of course, accompanied by expansion and contraction of the wire. If the current is doubled the heating will be increased four times, so giving a much greater range of expansion and sooner or later the wire will break down under the strain.

The wattage rating is a measure of the dissipation of heat. Resistances are stated to have 5, 10, or 20 watts dissipation, and from these the current capacity must be worked out. We can, for example, have a range of resistors the values of which run from 5,000 to 50,000, all rated at the same wattage; yet they will not all carry the same current. The 50,000-ohm sample, indeed, will only carry one hundredth of the current which the 5,000-ohm resistor will carry in order to dissipate the same wattage. The wattage dissipation is the product of the resistance itself and the square of the current carried.

Suppose, for example, we have a 50,000-ohm resistance rated to dissipate 10 watts. We should work out the maximum safe current in the following manner:

$$\text{Watts} = 10 = (\text{Current})^2 \times 50,000$$

$$\therefore \text{Current} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{50,000}}$$

$$= .014 \text{ amperes,}$$

$$= 14 \text{ milliamperes.}$$

Incidentally, it should be remarked that in most cases, particularly with high-value resistances, the rated wattage is never reached under normal conditions, as the voltage would be too high.

In the case we have just considered the voltage developed across the resistance in order to dissipate 10 watts would be 700 volts, a much higher value than would be obtained in normal practice. In passing, it may be also be remarked that a resistance rated at 10 watts should be capable of withstanding this voltage without any risk of a breakdown of the insulation.

So much for the rating. The next question which we have to consider is that of the voltage drop across the resistance and how we are to determine it. This is often of importance when designing series-feed resistances and grid-bias resistances.

for A.C. sets. To some extent this is a matter of trial and error. Suppose, for example, we wish to design a series-feed resistance for the anode circuit of a detector valve. If we assume a certain voltage on the anode of the valve and find the corresponding anode current we can then determine the value of resistance required in order to drop the necessary voltage. Usually the resistance works out as an odd value, and we have, therefore, to adopt a resistance slightly greater or slightly smaller and the conditions will automatically adjust themselves.

Let us assume that we have a valve on which we wish to place an anode voltage of 100, and that our supply is 200. Therefore, we wish to drop 100 volts on the feed resistance. From the valve characteristic or from suitable tables we determine the anode current which the valve will take with 100 volts on the anode and with the correct grid bias—i.e., the grid bias which we are proposing to use in this particular instance. Let us say that this works out at 4 1/2 milliamperes.

Now the voltage drop on a resistance is obtained by multiplying the resistance by the current in amperes. Since we usually work in milliamperes in radio practice it is necessary to multiply by the milliamperes and divide by 1,000, and in this connection a very simple rule

to remember is that 1,000 ohms will produce a voltage drop of 1 volt per milliamper. Hence, if we wish to drop 100 volts with 4 1/2 milliamperes our resistance will be

$$\frac{100}{4.5} \times 1,000 = 22,222 \text{ ohms.}$$

This is, of course, an odd value, the nearest stock sizes being 20,000 and 30,000 (25,000-ohm are available sometimes.) We shall not be seriously out if we choose a 20,000-ohm resistance. At first sight it would appear that this would only drop 90 volts giving us a 110 volts on our anode. The increased anode voltage, however, will cause a rise in the anode current which is thus no longer 4 1/2 milliamperes, but something a little larger. The increased anode current will cause an increased drop in the feed resistance, giving us something more than 90 but less than 100 volts drop. The conditions will automatically adjust themselves, so that the anode current produces sufficient voltage drop on the feed resistance to make the anode voltage correspond to the anode current.

Grid-bias resistances for A.C. valves are designed on just the same principles. Here it is desired to produce a certain grid voltage, which is obtained by making use of the voltage drop produced by the anode current of the particular valve.

Let us suppose here that we wish to produce 30 volts grid-bias. Once again we refer to the characteristic

HAVE YOU HEARD THESE?

Here are lists of long-wave and short-wave stations which should be picked up by anyone in Hong Kong who has a moderately good set suitable for receiving such signals. Success in picking up these stations also depends very largely upon favourable atmospheric conditions. Readers are invited to add to this list should they succeed in picking up any station not included in either of these lists.

LONG-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycles
200	Manila	K.Z.I.B.	1,183
277	Shanghai	K.S.M.B.	1,093
280	Tientsin	G.R.C.	1,070
310	Shanghai	K.H.C.	967
320	Peking	J.O.A.K.	870
345	Tientsin	C.O.P.K.	845
383	Hiroshima	J.O.F.K.	850
395	Hong Kong	Z.B.W.	846
397	Bombay	V.U.B.	840
391	Sapporo	J.O.I.K.	830
396	Keijo	J.O.D.K.	820
370	Nagoya	J.O.C.K.	810
370.4	Calcutta	V.U.O.	808.9
380	Kumamoto	J.O.G.K.	790
390	Sendai	J.O.H.K.	770
365	Dairen	J.D.A.K.	760
398	Rangoon	V.U.R.	754
400	Osaka	J.O.B.K.	750
410	Canton	C.M.B.	733
413	Manila	K.Z.R.M.	728

SHORT-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycles	Time (Hong Kong) of Working
67.65	Dobitz (Germany)	A.F.K.	4,434	Mon., Wed. & Fri., 6 p.m. & 2 a.m.
60.12	Khabarovsk (Russia)	R.A.97.	4,990	8-10 p.m.
56.7	Nauen	A.G.J.	5,291	Not regular.
50.	Moscow	E.Y.N.	6,000	Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8 p.m.
48.5	Bombay	I.M.A.	6,896	Sunday midnight
42	Port	G.A.G.	7,142	Daily 6.30 p.m. & 11 p.m.
41.3	Singapore	V.S.I.A.B.	7,210	Not regular.
38.5	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	7,780	Daily 11 p.m.
37.	Bangkok (Siam)	H.24.P.J.	8,108	Tues. & Fri. 9 p.m.-1 a.m.
32.5	Sydney	S.B.L.	9,533	Not regular.
31.65	Malbourne	W.X.A.F.	9,530	Daily 7 a.m.
31.48	Schenectady	P.C.J.	9,520	Fri. 8 a.m., Sat. 3 a.m. & 10 a.m.
31.28	Elmhurst (Holland)	Z.L.O.	9,597	Not regular.
31.20	Sydney	P.L.E.	9,577	Midnight daily.
31.	Nairobi (Kenya)	P.L.E.	10,528	Not regular.
27.2	Bangkok	P.L.E.	11,020	Midnight-3 a.m. daily
26.63	Chelmsford (England)	S.W.W.	11,751	7.30 p.m. & 3 a.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
24.5	Manila	K.A.X.K.	12,240	Nightly
23.35	Schenectady	W.X.L.O.	12,850	4 a.m. Wed., Fri., Sat.
18.88	Dan Dong	P.L.G.	16,102	Daily 6.30 p.m. to midnight
18.4	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	16,284	Daily 7 p.m.
17.4	Bangkok	H.B.I.P.J.	17,280	Daily 8 p.m. to midnight
16.9	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	17,781	Sundays 7 p.m. & midnight
16.74	Dan Dong	P.L.E.	18,404	Each afternoon
16.5	Nancy (France)	P.L.E.	18,220	Daily 6.30-7 p.m.
15.98	Pittsburg	W.S.K.E.	19,251	Daily 3 a.m.
			21,540	Not regular.

[Allowance must be made for "summer-time" in most European countries, which is one hour ahead of true time.]

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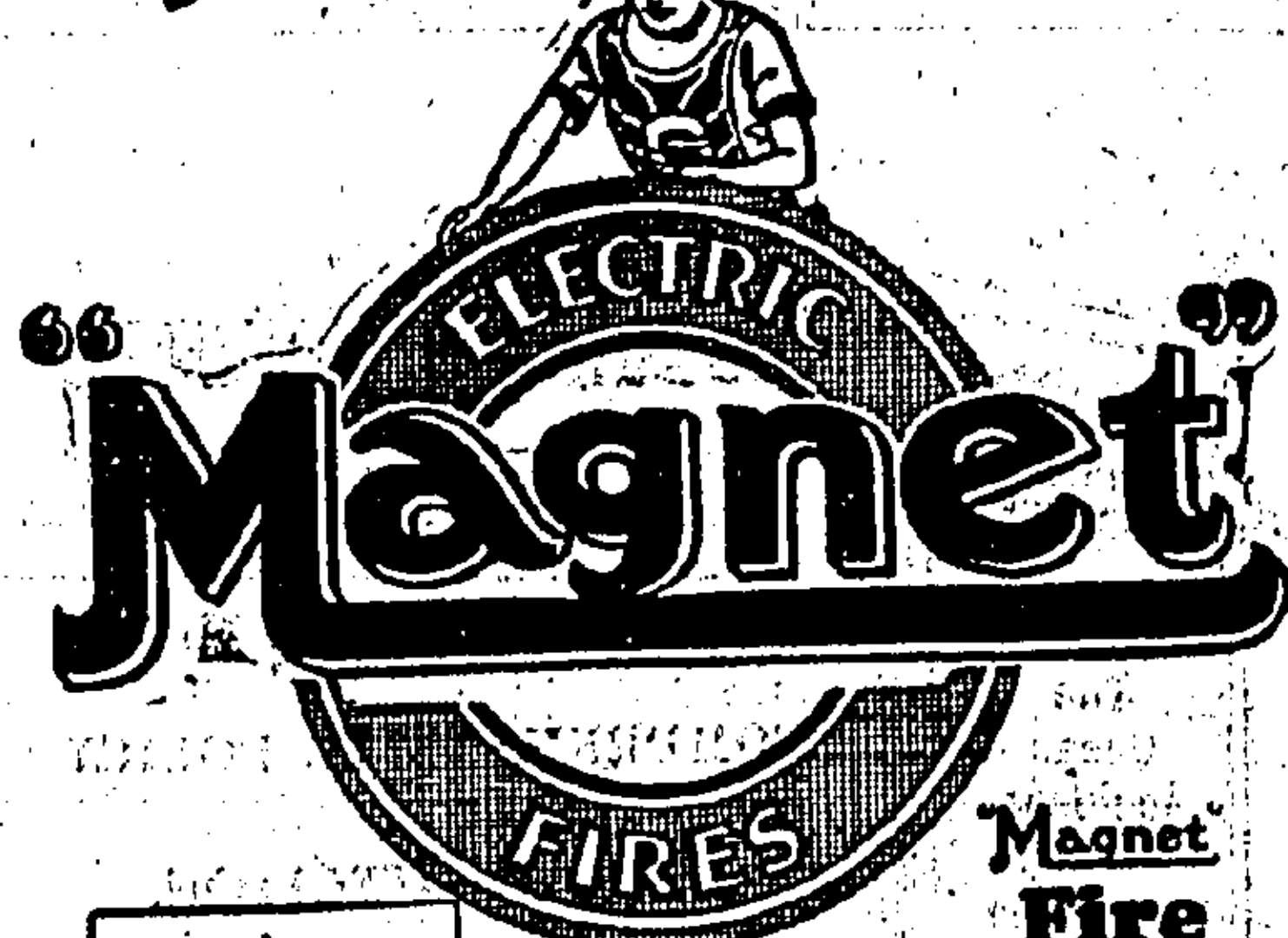
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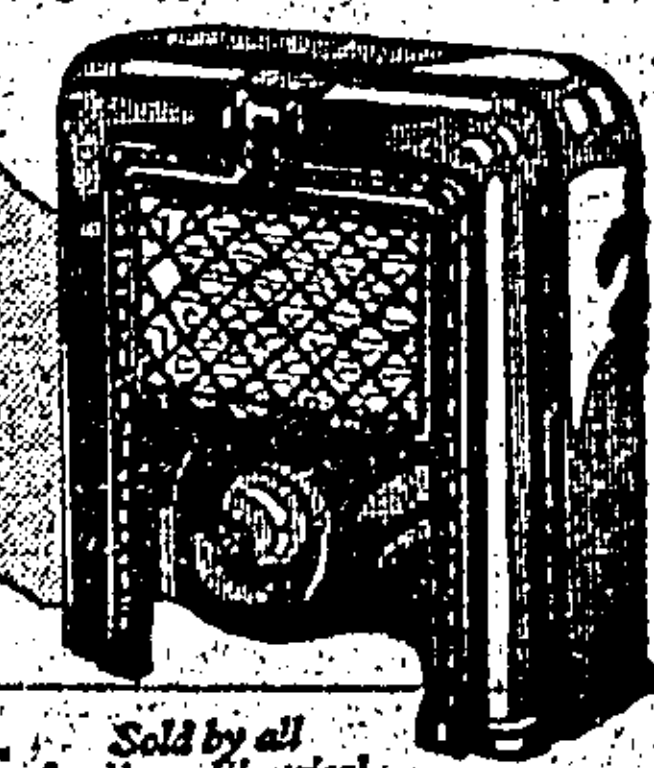
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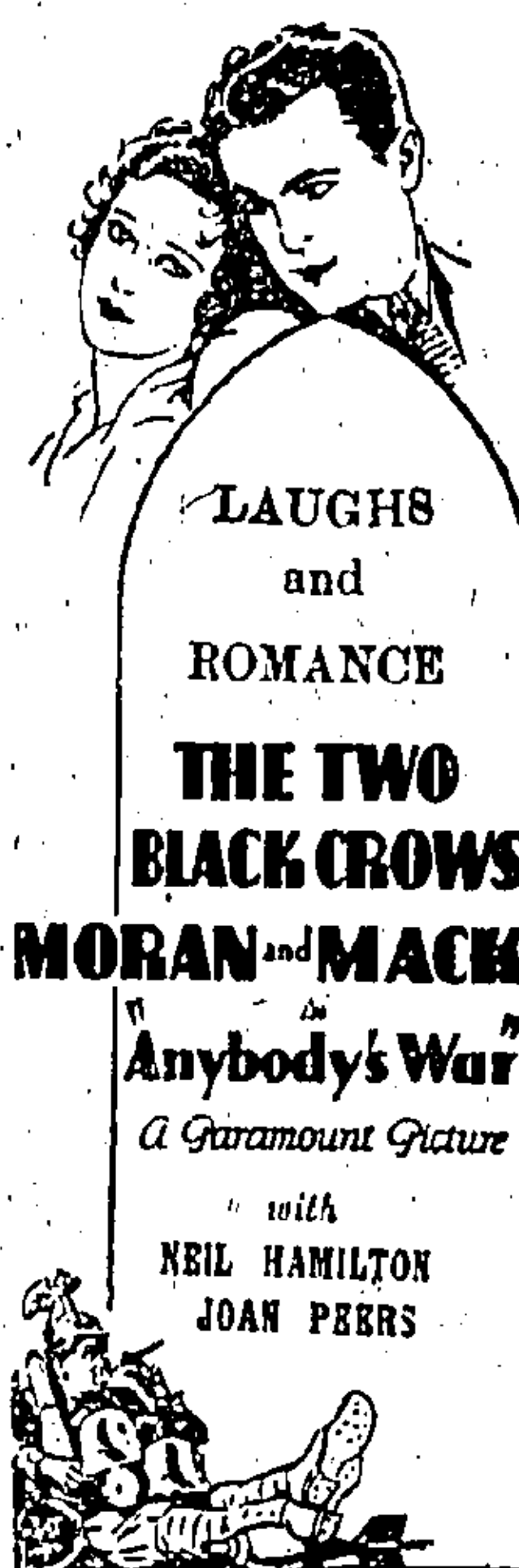
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A Paramount Picture

Claudette Colbert
Norman Foster
Charles Ruggles
Ginger Rogers

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FUNNING THE WAR



LAUGHS and ROMANCE THE TWO BLACK CROWS MORAN and MACK Anybody's War

A Paramount Picture
with
NEIL HAMILTON
JOAN PEERS

Booking at Anderson's and
the Theatre (Tel. 25720).

DID YOU WIN?

Did you
follow Morning
Dew's tips in the
DAILY PRESS
at the last race
meeting? No,
well that's a
pity, he spotted
five winners!

THE SILVER SCREEN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"WHOOPEE"

The Queen's Theatre enjoyed very
good houses yesterday, the first day
of the return of the United Artists
talkie "Whoopie" featuring Eddie
Cantor. The production has been
described as a musical riot and
rightly so, and there is much that
appeals to those who care for this
sort of entertainment.

The production is on a lavish
scale, as one would expect when
two such celebrities of the theatri-
cal world as Samuel Goldwyn and
Florenz Ziegfeld combine together.
There is much that is witty,
hilarious and amusing in the pic-
ture which should prove delightful
entertainment even for the most
serious-minded.

Another attractive feature of the
film is that it is all technicolor
making, the dresses and scenes be-
ing delightfully beautiful to look
at. Eddie Cantor, one of America's
most noted comedians, is certainly
a good entertainer, and the support-
ing cast, which includes Paul
Gregory, the silver-voiced tenor,
and Eleanor Hunt, is no less
fascinating. Taken all in all it
must be conceded that "Whoopie"
is a sparkling production.

"MIN AND BILL"

The most successful husband and
wife team in motion pictures is
responsible for "Min and Bill,"
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's sensational
drama of the waterfront with Marie
Dressler and Wallace Beery in the
principal roles, showing on Satur-
day at the Queen's Theatre. The
team consists of George Hill, the
director, and Frances Marion, who
adapted the scenario from the
novel, "Dark Star," by the late
Lorna Moon. Hill directed "The
Big House" from his wife's origi-
nal scenario and they also worked
together on "The Cossacks" and
other pictures.

WORLD THEATRE.

THE DESERT SONG.

Ott Hoffman, who plays the part
of Hissi in "The Desert Song,"
Warner Bros. first Vitaphone
operetta, now showing at the World
Theatre, was born and educated in
New York City.

His stage career covered twenty
years during which he appeared
with many stars, among them Elsie
Ferguson in "The Strange Wo-
man" and "Spring Main," Louis
Mann in "The Cheat," and
Selwyn's "Coming Home to Roost."
His screen career includes engage-
ments with Ince, Goldwyn, Metro
and Fox. Among his pictures are
"Strangers of the Night," "Sin
Flood," "The Glorious Fool," "Hu-
man Wreckage," "Very Truly
Yours," and "The Five Dollar
Baby."

CENTRAL THEATRE.

"YOUNG MAN OF MANHATTAN."

Love dominates the story of
"Young Man of Manhattan," the
red-blooded, mile-a-minute, modern-
day romance which opened at the
Central Theatre yesterday. It is
the story of two people who want
to live their own lives after mar-
riage and have love too. Katharine
Bush, popular magazine writer,
created "Young Man of Man-
hattan" as a Saturday Evening
Post serial. Then the story was
published in novel form and ran
into several editions.

Claudette Colbert, the charming
heroine of "The Lady Lies," plays
the part of Ann Vaughan, who
"only rode in strange men's laps
on third Mondays in May." Her
eyes are dark, her hair is brown.
She has a straight, short little
nose, a model chin, pointed yet
soft, and dark lashes.

Norman Foster, Broadway stage
star, has the title role. He is the
Toby McLean created by Miss
Brush, and whom she describes as
follows: "He was born at high
noon on a flash-bang Fourth of
July at a summer resort; and every-
thing in his life had been like
that. There was excitement about
him. Where he was, things hap-
pened, things began."

KING'S THEATRE

HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMA

The Great Gloom Destroyer of 1931!



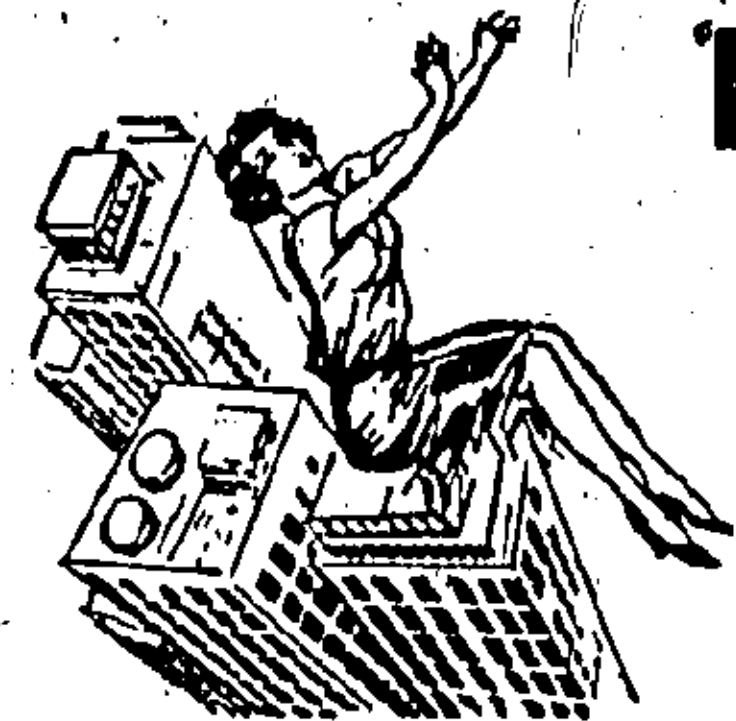
Sold with Romance!
Laced with Laughs!!
Tied with Thrills!!!

That's

HAROLD LLOYD

"Feet First"

Produced by Harold Lloyd Corporation
A Paramount Picture



The
Biggest
Scream
Since
"TALKIES"
Began

SHOWING TO-DAY

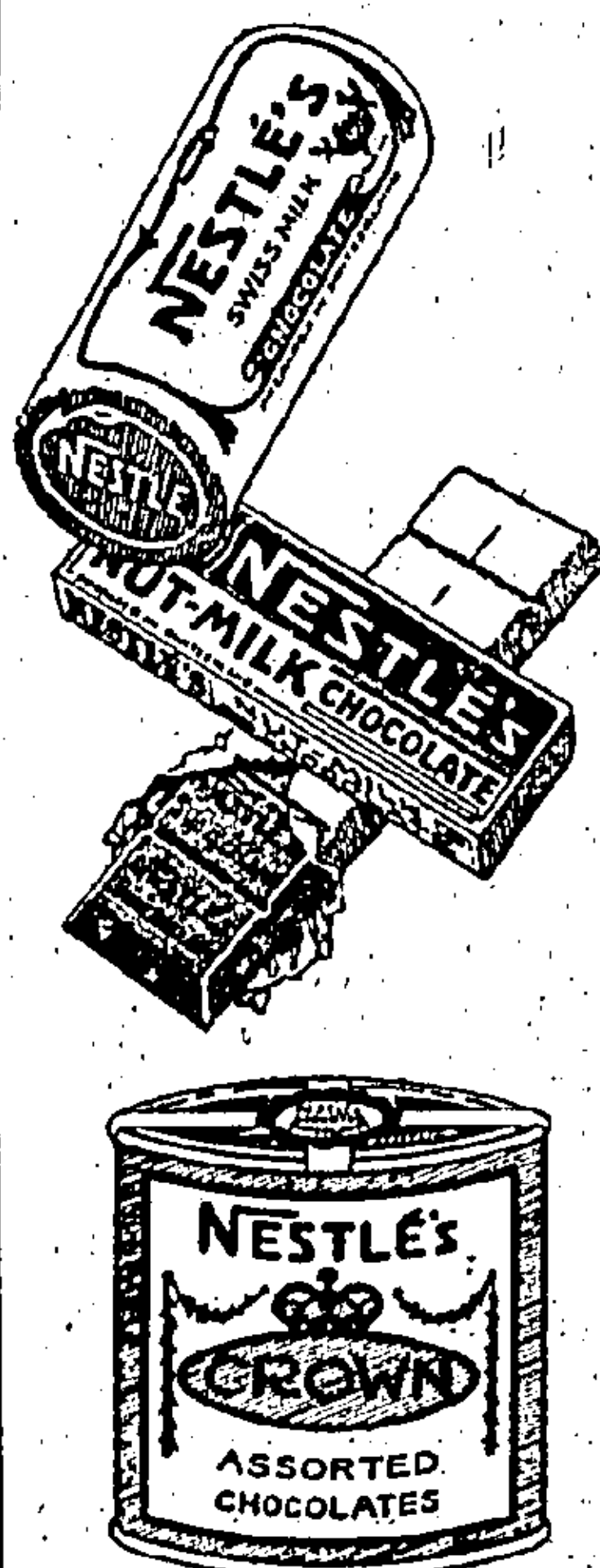
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Film
Comedians
in his Best
Picture yet!

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Take some chocolates with you when you leave
for home. There'll surely be occasions during
the journey when they'll be welcome, and if
you go by the Siberia route chocolate is
almost a necessity.

If you take advantage of this convenient
delivery service all you need to do is write a
note to Nestlé, P.O. Box 351, Hong Kong,
enclosing your card and \$5 or \$10 and mention-
ing whether you would like milk or plain
chocolate or bonbons with assorted centres.
Give the name of your ship and your cabin
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delicious fresh chocolates, to the value of your
remittance, will be delivered on board without
extra charge. If you have friends going away,
they would appreciate a farewell gift of Nestlé's
Chocolates.

NESTLÉ'S CHOCOLATES.

Packed Specially for the Tropics.

Toby and Ann are real people
to millions of Americans through
Miss Brush's book. They actually
live on the screen.

KING'S THEATRE.

HAROLD LLOYD IN "FEET FIRST."

Harold Lloyd has accomplished
what he set out to do in "Feet
First," his laugh-a-minute, thrill-
a-second comedy which will be
showing at the King's Theatre

from to-day, he has surpassed the
thrill of "Safety Last," the all
time criterion for hair-raising
moving pictures. This time Lloyd
has done it in talking pictures. He
has made an all-dialogue film that
is action from start to finish with
no time out for conversation.

"Feet First" is a joyous romance
filled with convulsing Lloyd gags,
according to critics who have view-
ed first rushes of the picture. Lloyd,
an ambitious but blundering
shoes clerk, falls in love with Bar-

bara Kent, social secretary to his
wealthy employer's wife, and mis-
taking her for a fashionable heiress,
he turns himself inside out to reach
a social plane which will permit
him to make love to her. His am-
bitious social climb carries him to
the top of an unfinished sky-
scraper, projects him from a lofty
window, makes him a stowaway on
an ocean going liner, and, general-
ly provides him with enough hard-
devil comedy situations to keep
young and old laughing continuously
during the progress of the story.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme.
1 p.m.—Local time, weather report.
1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, etc.
2 p.m.—Close down.

6 to 8 p.m.—European programme
of Victor and H.M.V. records
supplied by Messrs. Moutrie &
Co.

6 to 6.30 p.m.—

Band Selections.

"The Bells of St. Malo" (Rim-
mer).—The Band of H.M. Cold-
stream Guards.—B2947.

"Semper Fidelis" (March) (Sousa).
—The Band of H.M. Coldstream
Guards.

"Le Pere de La Victoire" (Ganne).
—La Garde Republicaine Band.
—B2909.

"Sambre et Meuse" (Planquette).
—La Garde Republicaine Band.
—B2909.

"Raymond" — Overture. (Thomas,
arr. Godfrey).—The Band of
H.M. Coldstream Guards.—
C1440.

6.30 to 6.41 p.m.—

Organ Solos.

"The Sacred Hour" (Ketelbey).—
Reginald Foot.—B3107.

"In a Japanese Garden" (Higgs).
—Reginald Foot.—B3107.

"Drink to Me Only with Thine
Eyes" (Calcott).—Reginald
Foot.—B3108.

"Salut D'Amour" (Elgar).—Re-
ginald Foot.—B3403.

"Shepherd's Lullaby" (Hewitt).—
F. Rowland-Tims, F.R.C.O.—
B3021.

"At Dawning" (Cadman).—F.
Rowland-Tims, F.R.C.O.—
B3021.

7 p.m.—Stock quotations.

6.41 to 7.07 p.m.—

Musical Comedy.

Chorus—"Oh! Man River"—
"Show Boat"—The Revellers.
—B1241.

Song—"If Love Were All"—
"Bitter Sweet"—Ivy St.
Helier (Soprano).—B3144.

Piano Solo—"Wake Up and
Dream"—Medley.—Carroll Gib-
bons.—B3031.

Vocal Duet—"Thinking of You"
—"Five O'clock Girl"—Winnie
Melville and Derek Oldham.—
B3029.

Song—"A Room with a View"—
"This Year of Grace"—Noel
Coward (Baritone).—B2710.

Song—"Mary Make Believe"—
"This Year of Grace"—Noel
Coward (Baritone).—B2710.

7.07 to 7.45 p.m.—

Instrumental Music.

Violin Solo—"Sielanka" (Wie-
niawski).—Ruth Posselt.—B184.

Violin Solo—"Poco" (Fibich-
Kubelik).—Ruth Posselt.—B184.

Piano Solo—"Polish Dance"
(Schnarwenka).—Hans Barth.—
B2023.

Piano Solo—"Humoresko"
(Dvorak).—Hans Barth.—B2023.

String Quartette—"The Em-
peror" Quartette (Haydn).—
Virtuoso String Quartette.—
C1470.

Strong Quartette—"Londonderry
Air" (arr. Bridge).—Virtuoso
String Quartette.—C1470.

Piano Solo—"Serenade"
(Chaminade).—Hans Barth.—
B2346.

Piano Solo—"Flatterer" (Chami-
nade).—Hans Barth.—B2346.

Violin Solo—"On Wings of
Song" (Mendelssohn).—Jascha
Heifetz.—B248.

Violin Solo—(a) "Jota" (de
Fallas), (b) "Puck" (Grieg-
Achron).—Jascha Heifetz.

7.45 to 8 p.m.—

Humorous Songs.

"Spread a Few Dark Shadows."
—Ann Penn.—B3249.

"Souped 'Errings"—Will Kings.—
B3161.

"Fonso" (My Hot Spanish
Knight).—Gracie Fields.—
B3503.

"Monnin' Low"—Sophie Tucker.—
B2040.

8 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.

8.03 to 10.27 p.m.—Chinese studio
concert.

10.27 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press
news.

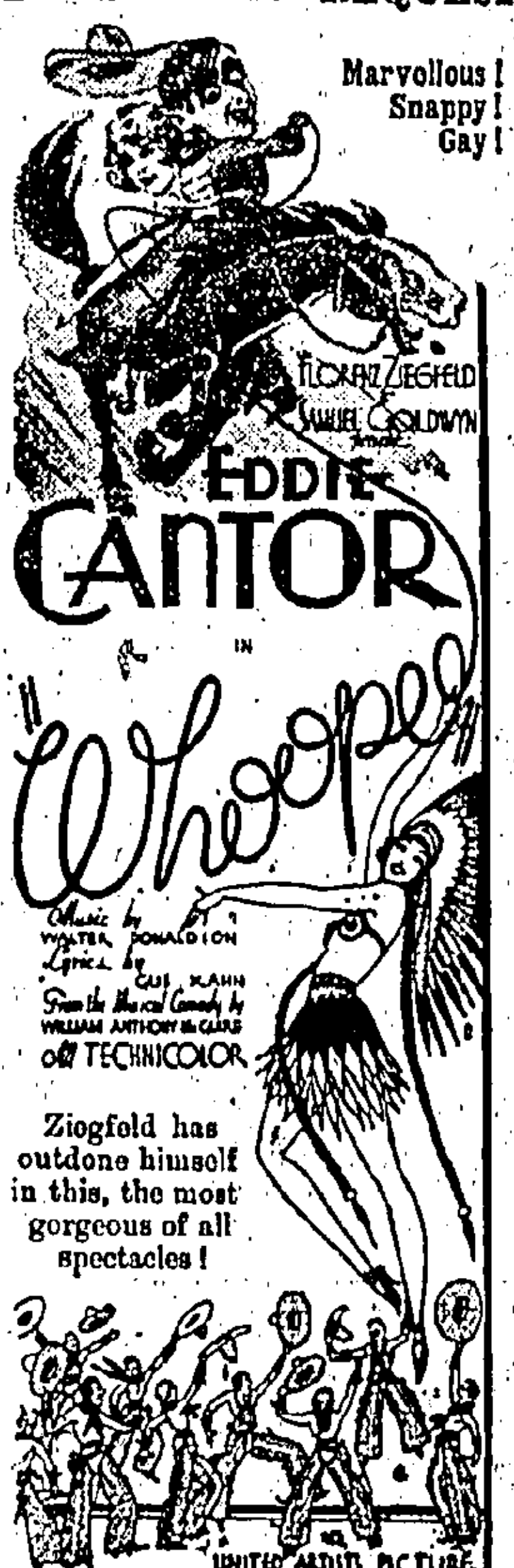
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

MOVIELAND FEATURES FOR THE WEEK

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST



EDDIE CANTOR

"Whoopie"

Marvellous
Snappy
Gay!

NEXT CHANGE



MIN AND BILL

Co-starring
MARIE
DRESSLER

Funnier than in "Caught
Short" more dramatic than in
"Anna Christie."

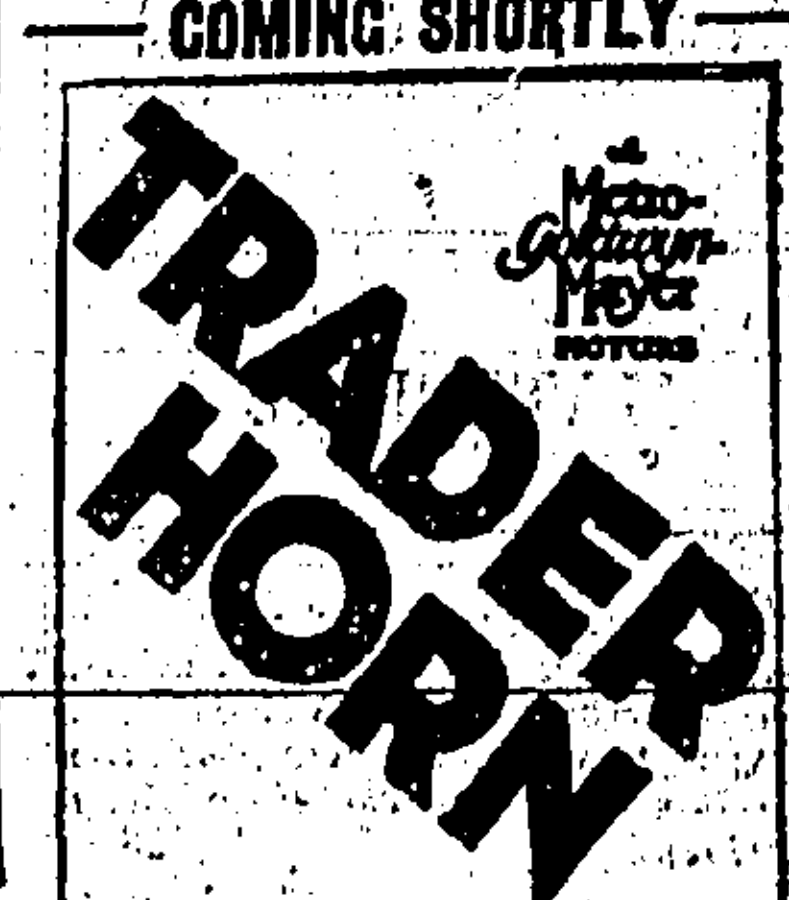
WALLACE
BEERY
better than his "Pat"
in "Billy the Kid."

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
ALL TALKING PICTURE

AND BILL



COMING SHORTLY



TRADER HORN

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Dry cleaning is an important part of any family's programme of thrift. BUT

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of cheap DRY CLEANING. So called CHEMICAL CLEANING is soap and water with a little spirit spotting. Such methods do not preserve cloth from moth and other insects.

"What is GENUINE DRY CLEANING?" Removal of all dust, spots, and soiling of a greasy matter by special spirit soaps and pure PETROLEUM BENZINE which can only be used in special machines installed in a fully licensed building approved by the GOVERNMENT. There is only one large installation in the COLONY.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY WORKS, MONGKOK.

After cleaning the cloth is sterilized and pressed with the latest steam presses. All SUITS, OVERCOATS, and orders to the value of \$3.25 sent during May 1931, will receive ONE IMPROVED SANITEX MOTH PROOF BAG. After June, 10th, (date of arrival).

There is no surer method to preserve your clothes during the SUMMER than GENUINE DRY CLEANING and SEALING in a MOTH PROOF BAG.

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SATURDAY, 23rd May, 1931.

Dinner \$6.00.

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COFFEE
LEMON

MADE with the purest of cream and sugar... flavoured with fresh fruits... Cool as a breeze, satisfying as a meal, nutritious but not too rich. That's our ice cream, and there's none better.

Take home a brick or measure as a surprise for to-night's dinner.

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES.

CHINESE AND FOOTBALL IN THE COLONY.

About one hundred guests sat down to the dinner given by the South China Athletic Association at South China Restaurant last night in celebration of the winning of the senior division of the Hong Kong Football League (The Daily Press Cup) and the Senior Shield. Mr. M. K. Lo presided and among those present were the Hon. Dr. S. W. Tso, Col. R. H. Skinner, Messrs. H. E. Goldsmith, J. Ormiston, T. H. King, H. S. Mok, Comdr. Morris, Capt. Deakin, Messrs. G. T. May, A. Goldenberg, Wong Ka Tsun and H. E. Hollands.

A very excellent Chinese dinner was served and during the evening several speeches were made. Mr. M. K. Lo toasted "The King" and "The Republic of China," while Mr. H. S. Mok toasted "The Guests" and Mr. Ormiston replied. Mr. T. H. King, Col. Skinner and Mr. O. W. Luke also spoke, the latter in Chinese.

MR. M. K. LO.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. M. K. Lo said:—

Gentlemen,—It is a matter of special pride and pleasure to me that, on the eve of my term of office as President of the South China Athletic Association, it has fallen on me the privilege of presiding over this dinner in honour of the winning, by the Association, for the first time in its history, of both the Senior League and Challenge Shield. But I must resist the temptation of dwelling on this matter, since that would be trespassing upon the sphere of my friend Mr. O. W. Luke, whose pleasant duty it is to propose the toast of the team.

The pleasure to which I have alluded is of course very much enhanced by the presence of so many distinguished guests this evening, affording, as such presence does, eloquent proof that our Association can continue to rely upon the support of so many warm friends and well-wishers. But again on this subject I must not speak, and for a similar reason, namely, that my friend Mr. H. S. Mok will have the pleasure of proposing the toast of our guests.

Being thus deprived of two congenial and fertile topics, I propose now to claim your attention only for a few minutes with some remarks upon the Association, with which I am so proud to be identified, in relation to the game of Football.

A Brief Resume.

The Association was started in 1917 with but 165 members, and with a membership fee of \$828. Since then the increase, both in membership and subscription, has been extremely encouraging, and this year we have attained the unprecedented record of having some 3,000 members and a membership fee of \$50,000. The Association's activities embrace athletics of practically all kinds. But its chief interest and concern is, and must be, Football.

Gentlemen, I do not think that there can be any doubt that the Chinese have taken up Football with the keenest enthusiasm, and that they have shown great aptitude in mastering all the fine points of the game. I venture to think that both of these assertions can find cogent support in the fact that, in the short space of some fourteen years, as against a historic background of the game itself of hundreds of years, our Association has succeeded in producing players of the high standard necessary to win these important events.

But whilst we can take legitimate pride in the prowess of our players, we must never forget the deep debt of gratitude which is due, not only by our players but by Chinese footballers in general, to our English friends who might fitly be called the pioneers of the game in the Colony, and who, from the time when the Chinese first took up Football, gave freely and ungrudgingly of their best in teaching and helping them to improve their game. It is one of the chief happy characteristics of Sport that it transcends Race and Creed, and that its very rivalry in the sporting field serves but to promote sincere friendship and mutual understanding. To the true Sport, jealousy is absolutely unknown. And so we find the representatives of so many Clubs present to-night to rejoice with us in our victories. Gentlemen, it really gives me much pleasure to pay this genuine tribute to our sporting foreign friends.

The abiding interest in Football is due to the fact that it is a manly game requiring the combination, in the highest degree, both of physical endurance and of skill. So long as China can produce fine athletes like the present generation of Chinese, to them Football must always exercise a powerful appeal. But its appeal and its popularity will continue only so long as it is kept a clean sport.

Sportsmen All.

I am glad that, by consensus of opinion Football, as played in Hong Kong, is absolutely clean. I am also glad that it is universally acknowledged that our players are second to none in that form of conduct in the sphere of sport, in that innate and instinctive reaction to failure or triumph, defeat or victory, adversity or goodluck, which is so aptly described as sportsmanship. Proud as I am of their victories, I am prouder still of the fact that they do possess the characteristics of true sportsmanship. And these characteristics can not perhaps be better described than in the oft quoted words of a well known poet:—

"To set the Cause above renown;
To love the Game beyond the prize,
To honour, as you strike him down,
The foe who comes with shining eyes,
To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood,
That binds the brave of all the earth."

So long as this spirit animates and inspires our players, our Association can look to the future with every confidence in its limitless possibilities.

"The Guests."

In rising to propose the toast of "The Guests," Mr. H. S. Mok said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:—The duty of proposing the health of our guests devolves upon me this evening. I confess I have mixed feelings: on the one hand I feel honoured to speak on behalf of the South China Athletic Association, and on the other I feel awkward as I really have nothing interesting to say. Judging from appearances I knew the health of our guests is very good indeed.

Gladstone said "To be womanly is the greatest charm of a woman." Among sportsmen I would like to say "To be sporting is the greatest charm of a sportsman." Sports are certainly a tremendous factor in making people closer and more friendly. As an optimist I am sure someday warfare will be a thing of the past, and in its place matches in different kinds of games will be arranged to settle international disputes. You may say it is an absurd and ridiculous idea, but remember that the possibilities of to-day are the possibilities of to-morrow.

As time is limited I beg to be excused from naming all the guests. They are so well-known to the majority of us that it is hardly necessary to mention them at length. We have with us Mr. J. Ormiston who is the chairman of the Football Association. I am glad to say that he is accompanied by members of the Council. It is not too much to say that Mr. Ormiston has done a great deal for football in the Colony.

Mr. T. H. King, as you all know, is the Deputy Inspector General of Police. Both Mr. and Mrs. King take a great interest in the welfare of this association.

Sympathetic Supporter.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, the Assistant Director of Public Works, has always given this association every facility in regard to recreation grounds and bathing pavilions, and has always been a keen spectator of all the football matches of this association. This keenness was often shared by Mrs. Goldsmith.

I am delighted to see the representatives of the various Clubs here this evening and I hope you will take back with you greetings of our Association. I crave your forgiveness if I single out the Navy and Army who have always been ready to play us in friendly matches and especially with regard to any charitable games we desire to stage.

In conclusion I wish to point out to you that this dinner consists of three parts. The best part is our guests, the intoxicating part is the drinks and the worse part is my speech.

Allow me, on behalf of South China Athletic Association, to thank you most heartily for your presence. I do hope that you will favour us again on future occasions.

Members of the South China Athletic Association, I have the honour to ask you to drink to "Our Guests" coupled with the names of Messrs. J. Ormiston, T. H. King, H. E. Goldsmith and Col. Skinner.

"KING'S" COOLING PLANT.

PRELIMINARY TESTS SATISFACTORY.

The management of King's Theatre take pleasure in announcing to picture patrons that the installation of the cooling plant in the theatre is now complete, and the preliminary tests made proved highly satisfactory.

Remarks heard from patrons attending the shows at the King's yesterday were very favourable while a Daily Press representative who visited the theatre was very much impressed with the vast improvement. It would, however, take a day or two to adjust the proper temperature to suit the majority of the patrons.

Picture-goers will now be able to enjoy seeing and hearing their favourite "stars" in delightfully

cool surroundings, and no more need they dread having to sit through a picture during the hottest summer day.

The theatre is equipped with a York Shipley Plant; this make is used by all the leading theatres in the United States of America and Europe, and is the first plant of this kind to be installed in Hong Kong or South China. The management of King's Theatre are to be congratulated upon their enterprise.

HOSPITALS SWEEP.

NO BOOKS OF TICKETS TO BE ISSUED.

Dublin, May 14.—It is officially announced that no more books of tickets for the Irish Hospitals sweep on the Derby will be issued, although the official closing date for receiving subscriptions is May 23. The prize money will definitely exceed £1,000,000.

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£13,000,000



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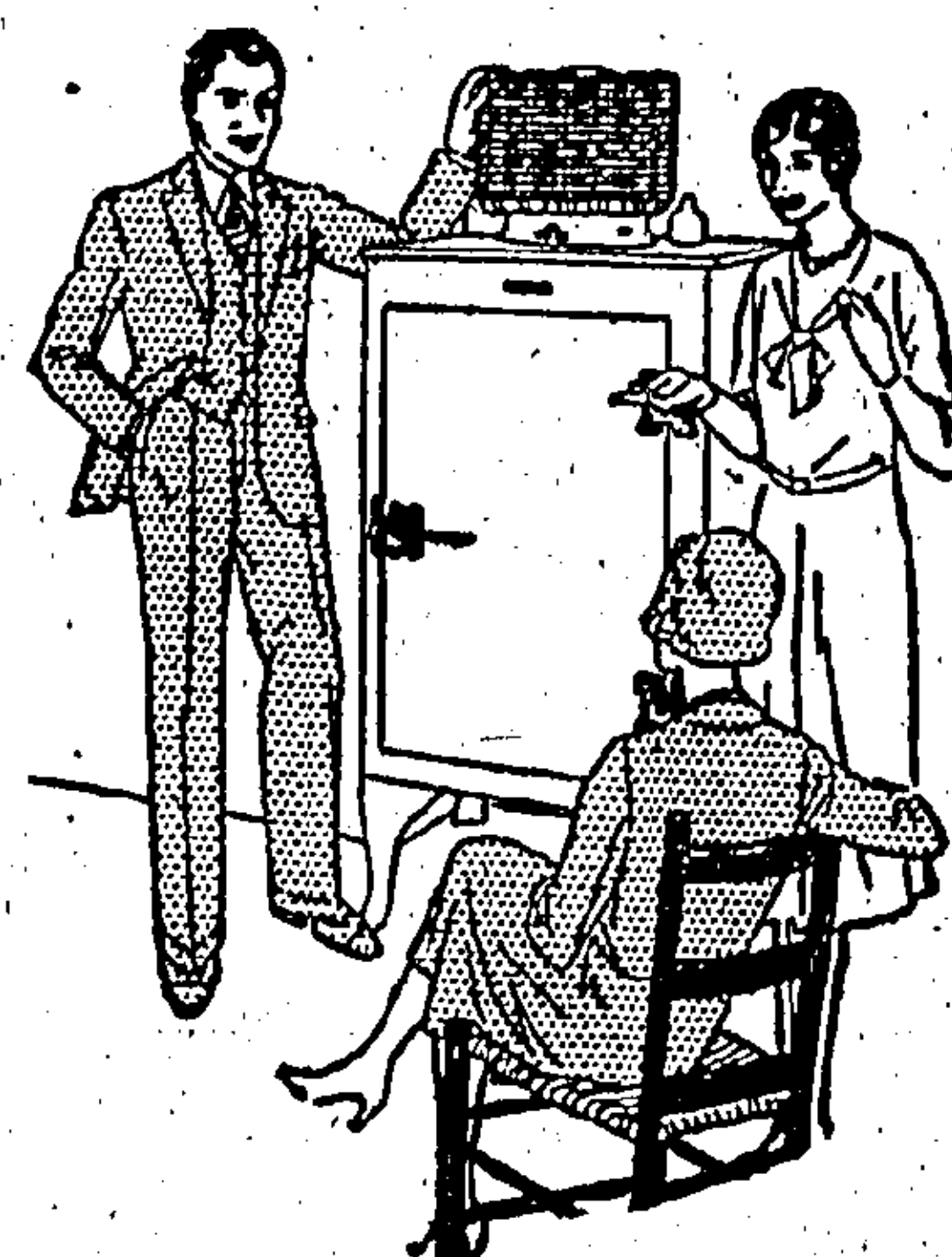
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General Electric offers you the widest range of refrigerating service—ice cubes, four different zones of temperature, sliding shelves that give easy access to all food, small operating and a score of other advantages.

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Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd.
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Lightweight WATERPROOFS

An easy fitting light weight waterproof cut on generous lines, sewn seams and edges, re-inforced buttons, storm collar.

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SHATIN DISASTER.

GRAPHIC STORIES BY SURVIVORS AND RESCUERS.

MR. WALKER'S EVIDENCE.

Further evidence was heard yesterday afternoon before Mr. E. W. Hamilton and a special jury at the Kowloon Police Court into the recent railway disaster which occurred on the afternoon of April 20, at a point on the Kowloon-Canton Railway Line between Shatin and Taiipo. Dr. J. Farr, Government Radiologist, said he was driving with a friend out to Taiipo on April 20. At a few minutes past five, when just adjacent to Shatin Station, he noticed that the water was overflowing on to the road. After passing the bridge the road collapsed and his car fell into a hole. He and his friend were not hurt, beyond a few bruises, and he proceeded to Shatin.

The Station-master told him that he was very anxious as a train due from Taiipo was very late. Soon afterwards a message came through to the effect that a tunnel had collapsed. Later they walked along the line in the direction of Taiipo, but eventually commandeered a car belonging to Mr. Arculli.

At the level crossing he saw some of the injured, but as they were not injured seriously he did not attend to them.

He then proceeded to the scene of the accident. The man in charge of the first aid people did what he could for the injured. He himself made a general inspection. He found that the rear end of the third car had been completely smashed. He did what he could for the seriously injured, and tried to extricate them, but realised that tools and jacks would be necessary. He carried on until 9 p.m. the same night when Dr. Smalley arrived.

All In Pieces.

Lau Ming Ho said that after having gone to the country to worship his gods he was returning to Kowloon, in the middle of the third coach on the train. He was asleep when the smash came, when he woke up again he found he was on the ground. The train was all in pieces about him. He was slightly injured on the face and left hand, and was taken to Kowloon Hospital.

Cheung Poon Nam, stated that he was travelling in the second class coach of the train. It was raining and all the windows were shut. He heard a crash, and caught hold of a bench. He crept out through one of the windows, and found that he was not hurt at all. There were seven or eight passengers in his coach.

Ip Choi, who was also travelling in the third coach of the wrecked train, said that he did not realise that there had been an accident until he saw some planks sticking through the framework of his carriage. He was slightly injured in the left leg.

Manager's Evidence.

Mr. G. A. Walker, Acting Manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway Company, said that at about 5.30 p.m. he received a telephone message at his house that No. 19 train had met with an accident near tunnel No. 3, and that it was feared many passengers were killed and injured. He rang up Kowloon Station and gave instructions for all first-aid men to be collected and sent to the accident by the 5.40 p.m. train from Kowloon. The first aid party, numbered among them station-masters, clerks, and ticket-collectors, and formed a division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. He told them to bring their first-aid boxes. He also instructed the station-master to send out a call for helpers, and to provide motor-cars to take doctors there.

He rang up Mr. Smith, assistant-mechanical engineer, and told him to join witness on the 5.40 train. After having ordered out the brake-van train, all railway officers, the police and Government doctors, were notified. The 5.40 train picked up witness and Mr. Smith at his house, but on arrival at Yau Ma Tei Station he was informed the train would not proceed to Shatin owing to a wash-out there.

Arrival on the Scene.

He ordered the train back to Kowloon, and made arrangements for passengers to be sent to their homes by car. He and Mr. Smith proceeded to Shatin by car, and on arrival at a road bridge north of Shatin Station, they were stopped by firemen and ambulance men. At that time Dr. Smalley arrived by car, and they all walked to the scene of the accident, which they reached at 7 p.m.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

YOUNG CHINESE IN DOCK.

"NEVER SEEN A REVOLVER IN MY LIFE."

VIGOROUS CROSS-EXAMINATION OF INFORMER.

"I have never seen a revolver in my life," was the statement made by a Chinese yesterday in Mr. Williams' Court when he was charged with possession of a revolver and fourteen rounds of ammunition.

According to the prosecution, conducted by Detective-Inspector Andrews, on the 14th of this month, following a raid on 3, Pak Tze Lane, the police found a revolver and fourteen rounds of ammunition on the top of a cupboard over a bed occupied by the defendant. The defendant, on being shown the arms, denied possession and took the police to look for another man, but was not successful in finding him. The defendant was charged on the day following the raid, said Inspector Andrews, on the strength of the word of a man who lived in the same house.

Mr. D. B. Evans, of Messrs. Johnson Stokes & Master, appeared for the defence.

After evidence had been given by Inspector Andrews, Mr. Evans asked whether the revolver had been described by the informer and the reply was that the weapon was described as an automatic, but that might have been due to a mistake in interpretation.

Mr. Evans: Do you know what the informer does for a living?—No. His name is Sin Kau Cheuk and he is going to give evidence.

(Continued on next column.)

On arrival he heard a woman crying from under the third coach. It was too dark to see very much but everyone, who was not injured were helping to extricate the wounded. He went to try and make arrangements about various passengers cut off on the Taiipo side of the accident, who wanted to get to Hong Kong. He decided that they had better be sent to Sheungshui, and motor buses could then pick them up on the Castle Peak Road.

Telephone Broken.

He then went to the level-crossing in order to telephone. There was no connection and he was driven by Mr. Arculli to Shatin in order to telephone from there. He met the I.G.P. at the road break who told him that there had been two wash-outs on the Castle Peak Road, and he then realised that passengers were completely cut off north of the scene of the accident. He then returned to the scene of the accident.

Dr. Smalley asked him if he could get medical instruments and morphine soon afterwards Mr. Lambert, chief engineer of the railway, brought four doctors, Dr. Law, and three army medical men, who brought with them the necessary medical instruments and supplies. The doctors had been playing golf at Fanling. He left Taiipo at 2 a.m.

Pinned by the Legs.
Unfortunately, they had to leave a man and a boy pinned by the legs under the train. The boy was alive at the present time. The two injured were given morphine, and made as comfortable as possible.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Walker said the telephone cable had broken at the scene of the accident. There were certain emergency telephone boxes which rang connected with Kowloon, and could be heard by other station. There was an emergency box every two or three miles. It did not occur to him to report the matter to the Harbourmaster, as he considered he could get no help from the sea. Later that night a temporary telephone was erected at the scene of the accident.

Two Streams.
Mr. Walker said that in his early service he was on the construction side of the company. Since his time the waterfall above the scene of the accident had been directed into two streams. Originally at the foot of the falls there was a large pot-hole into which the tide flowed, and at that time there was only the one stream. Eventually it was decided to build the bridge on better foundations and to divert the stream by the erection of a wall.

He inspected the scene of the accident on the next day.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow.

Finger Prints.

When you arrested the defendant, did you take his finger prints?—Yes. There was nothing against him.

Did you examine the gun for finger prints?—Yes, but it did not help as the prints were all messed up.

Did the prisoner give you every assistance in trying to find a man named Tam Yick?—Yes.

Sin Kau Cheuk, the informer, then gave evidence. He said he was brother-in-law to the woman who was principal tenant of 3, Pak Tze Lane. She was the widow of a Chinese detective.

Regarding the revolver, witness said that about ten days before defendant's arrest he had seen him clean the revolver at about 4 a.m. one morning. After cleaning it, he saw him hand the revolver to Tam Yick who then put it on the top of the cupboard. Witness made up his mind to report the matter to the police and it was ten days later that he managed to communicate with a detective whom he knew.

Mr. Evans (cross-examining): How do you earn your living?

Witness: By hawking.

You are unlicensed?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that you never did a stroke of work?—I hawk.

When did you last hawk?—At the end of last year.

What do you do now?—Sometimes I work as an assistant cook.

At what time do you start work as an assistant cook?—I work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Got No Pay.

How much do you get?—Nothing.

Do you pay any rent?—No, the principal tenant is my sister-in-law.

Do you pay for your food?—No.

What does your sister-in-law do for a living?—She gets a pension.

And you live on that pension?—No, I hawk sometimes.

Do you ever have any money at all?—It is unnecessary for me to have money so long as I have food.

Are you friendly with defendant?—He sometimes took me to tea.

You thought it your duty as a good citizen to inform the police?—Yes.

Without saying anything to the prisoner at all?—No.

Was the defendant friendly with your sister-in-law?—Yes.

Was Tam Yick also friendly with her?—Yes.

Did they ever go into her cubicle and drink tea with her?—Yes.

Did you like that?—Yes.

Did you mind it a bit?—I did not mind it at all.

Have you ever tried to borrow money from anybody in that house?—No.

Is it not a fact that you tried to borrow \$10 from Tam Yick?—No.

"Look Out for Yourself!"

I put it to you that you tried to borrow \$10 from Tam Yick and when he refused to lend you the money you said: "Look out for yourself!"—That is not so.

Is it not a fact that you went to the police because you resented the defendant's and Tam Yick's friendliness to your sister-in-law?—No.

How many minutes' walk is your house from the Central Police Station?—About five minutes.

Yet it took you ten days to tell the police!

The defendant, giving evidence, stated that he had been twelve years in the employ of the same man.

He started work at fourteen as a cowherd in a farm owned by his employer. Three years later he looked after the delivery of leeks to his master's customers in Canton and last year he was sent to Hong Kong to look after his master's business in Hong Kong.

He collected roughly \$300 a month, for his master who, in addition to giving him \$6 a month, gave him food and lodging and met all his expenses.

A Former Incident.

Defendant stated that the informer was not his friend and attributed that to an incident last year when he lost his coat. He said that on that occasion he did not blame the informer, but the latter's attitude towards him changed.

Asked about the revolver, defendant exclaimed: "I have never seen a revolver in my life. I cannot tell you what kind of a weapon it is. I have never cleaned it."

Tam Yick, said the defendant, was a joki of his who looked after the leek business in Kowloon.

The defence called the defendant's employer who spoke highly of his character, the witness repeating freely: "I trust him with all my business in Hong Kong."

The principal tenant of the flat where defendant was arrested was also called. She said she never had any trouble with defendant either as a friend or as a tenant.

Mr. Evans: Would you say defendant was a good and honest man?

Witness: He is a business man. (Laughter.)

At the conclusion of the evidence his Worship adjourned the case until Friday.

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K.R. ASSOCIATION.

NEW BUS FARES OPPOSED.
DEMAND FOR BATHING
BEACHES.

A special meeting of the General Committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association was held in St. Andrews' Church Hall on Monday night, for the purpose of considering the proposed new system of bus fares in Kowloon. The President of the Association (Mr. F. C. Mow Fung) was in the chair, and other members present included Capt. C. B. Rixas (Vice President), Mr. C. Terry (Hon. Secretary), Mr. W. J. Brown (Hon. Treasurer), Messrs. J. C. Tregillus, W. Goldenburg, H. Un, H. Peck, F. H. Crapnell, E. Cock, B. W. Tape, D. Munton, L. D'Almada, e Castro Jr., C. M. Mannors, B. Wylie H. Pestonji, F. Stapleton, the Rev. W. W. Rogers and Lt. Col. E. D. Matthews.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Divisional Superintendent of Police, Kowloon, enclosing particulars of the application submitted to the Government by the three bus companies. Summarised, the suggested system provides for the introduction in place of the present "stage" system of a flat fare of fifteen cents for first class passengers and ten cents for second class passengers for any distance on the respective routes, the new system to come into operation on July 1.

Considerable discussion ensued, and the proposal was examined from all possible angles, the anomaly of an increase of 100 per cent. in short distance second class fares against an increase of only 50 per cent. in short distance first class fares and a decrease of 25 per cent. in long distance first class fares was commented on, and it was agreed that such an increase not only constituted a hardship on the power class, who were already badly hit by the increased cost of living, but would defeat its object by causing a diminution of traffic. All facts available with regard to the present system having been placed before the Committee, it was moved and carried unanimously that the Association oppose on principle the introduction of a "flat rate" fare, and recommend the retention of the present "stage" system.

Various members having spoken at some length on the inadvisability of the introduction of a new scale of fares which the fluctuations of exchange or the stabilisation of the dollar might render inapplicable within a short space of time, it was agreed that, in forwarding the first motion to the authorities, the Committee deprecate any change in the existing fares being made until the intentions of Government with regard to the currency of the Colony are made known.

Bathing Beaches.

The President then informed the meeting that a reply had been received from the Government to the Association's submission regarding the disposal of Taiwan Beach, and the provision of public bathing facilities. The letter, read by the Hon. Secretary, stated that His Excellency the Governor in Council had decided that it is not expedient for the time being to grant a lease of the remaining portion of this beach, but while appreciating the desirability of retaining portions of the foreshore for the provision of public bathing facilities, the Government is compelled to have regard to the requirements of commercial enterprises, particularly those of public utility companies, and consequently cannot permanently reserve this area for the purpose of public bathing.

The meeting unanimously agreed to register a protest against the policy of disposal of beaches suitable for public bathing, and expressed the opinion that the benefit of sea bathing to the health of the community was of paramount importance, even as compared with the needs of public utility companies.

The fact that the mere abstention from leasing the beach for other purposes did not make it available for public bathing was commented on, and it was agreed to endeavour to secure from the Government an undertaking that in the event of private enterprise securing permission to provide facilities thereon, adequate notice would be given (Continued at foot of next column.)

SUICIDE PACT.

YOUNG COUPLE IN LOCAL
HOTEL TRAGEDY.DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE
AND BUSINESS.

A room on the second floor of the Meichow Hotel, Des Vaux Road Central, an establishment very popular with Chinese visiting the Colony, was selected by a young couple in which to end their lives by opium poisoning. So far as the young man is concerned, a pathetic story of disappointed love and business failure is revealed after the tragedy.

Arriving by the morning steamer from Canton on Sunday, the couple booked under the names of Yu Mun, aged 25, and Chan Sze, aged 22. They appeared to belong to the upper classes, the woman, who was good looking and had bobbed hair, being dressed in the latest Chinese fashion. They engaged a room on the second floor, promptly paying the deposit asked from guests who arrive with little luggage.

Last Motor Trip.

It appeared to the hotel employees that the couple were in the best of spirits and they carried on as visitors to the Colony do by occasionally leaving the hotel for a tour round the place. On Tuesday afternoon they booked a car through the hotel management, and went for a round-the-island trip. They returned at about six o'clock and proceeded to their room, where they shut themselves in.

About an hour later, the room-boy was alarmed at the complete absence of any sound or movement in the room, and there was no response to his knock at the door, which he found locked. On entering the room by forcing the door open, the manager having in the meantime been sent for, the couple were found lying side by side on the bed, the woman still wearing the same dress which he had on for the motor outing. On a dressing table within reach of the bed were two small pots which had contained opium, with the remnants of a sponge-cake soaked with the drug.

While the police were being advised of the occurrence, efforts were made to revive the couple, but they were beyond all human aid. The woman showed some signs of life and passed away on the way to hospital. The bodies were taken to the mortuary.

Intentions Disclosed.

A letter found in the room and addressed to the hotel management stated that they had intended to throw themselves overboard from the steamer on which they arrived from Canton, but they were unable to carry out their intention owing to the presence of other people on board. The letter asked the management to forgive them for selecting the premises for committing the act.

After the tragic occurrence, a relative arrived from Canton on receiving a communication from the young man disclosing his intention of committing suicide, but he was too late to prevent it. It appears that the deceased was the son of a rich Canton merchant, who started out on a business venture and failed disastrously. A proposal of marriage by the young man had also been rejected. Disappointed in every direction, he had then decided to end his life. In the meantime he appears to have made the acquaintance of Chan Sze, who joined him in the death pact.

Of any intention to terminate such permission. In the course of the debate on this subject, it was reported that the Bathing Beaches Sub-committee had covered the whole of the Peninsula in search of beaches within reasonable distance of the urban area suitable for public bathing, and had found that none existed other than Lai Chi Kok and the beach at Tai Wan. This concluded the business of the meeting; at the usual monthly meeting of the Committee held prior to the special meeting it was agreed to recommend the reappointment of Mr. Wylie for a further period of two years as a member of the Board of Education, and the parent or parents being employed throughout the day and having no time to take the children to hospital. In almost all cases the Inspector was able to secure that the children received medical attention.

Failure to obtain proper medical attention for sick children has been a frequent cause of complaint. In the parent or parents being employed throughout the day and having no time to take the children to hospital. In almost all cases the Inspector was able to secure that the children received medical attention.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

GILBERTIAN SITUATION WITH REGARD TO
JUVENILE BEGGARS.

MANY CASES LIVE ON THE BORDERLINE OF STARVATION.

RECORD OF SIX MONTHS' USEFUL
WORK.

The interim report of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children, which is under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Peel, and has the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow for its President, gives a most interesting review of the six months' work from November 15, 1930, to May 14, 1931.

It presents a vivid picture of conditions among the poorer classes, and the section on child beggars is specially worthy of attention. A somewhat Gilbertian situation arises in that the law provides that juvenile beggars should be either sent to a Reformatory or placed under the supervision of the Reformatory's Superintendent. The only flaw in this admirable arrangement is that there is neither a Reformatory nor a Superintendent of Reformatories in the Colony.

If anyone has the comfortable belief that "there is no poverty among the Chinese," a glance at this Society's report will prove a corrective. There is an immense amount of suffering, and most of all child suffering, in Hong Kong, due to the fact that many people live on the borderline of starvation.

DETAILS OF THE CASES DEALT WITH.

In the six months from November 15, 1930, to May 14, 1931, the Society investigated 80 cases, bringing the total number of cases up to 107. The welfare of 141 children was involved.

Forty cases were reported by officials of hospitals and dispensaries or by members of the public, while the remaining 47 were found by the Society's Inspector.

It is regarded as indicative of growing confidence in the Society's work that out of the last 50 cases no fewer than 24 were reported by officials or members of the public.

On the Borderline of Starvation.

The most outstanding feature disclosed by the investigation of cases is the fact that so many of those involved live on the border line of starvation.

In 93 cases the family income was ascertained.

In 7 of these cases the family income amounted to \$50 a month or upwards.

In the remaining 86 cases the aggregate monthly income of 88 families, comprising in all 340 individuals, amounted to \$1,301.40. In other words, there was an average income of slightly over \$3.00 per head per month, out of which to provide food, lodging and clothing.

Where sheer poverty is so predominant it will be appreciated that it is a matter of great difficulty to classify, with any approach to accuracy, the causes which gave rise to the reporting of cases. Particularly do poverty and disease march side by side.

The cases may roughly be classified as follows:

Exposure	1
Begging	10
Carrying of over-heavy loads	4
Alleged ill-treatment of <i>mui tai</i> (not proved)	1
Advice sought	5
Improper feeding through ignorance	5
Poverty	32
Disease, including neglect to provide proper medical attention	49
	107

The classification is necessarily somewhat arbitrary, for the primary cause of the exposure case, of the majority of the begging cases, of the diseases and of the failure to procure proper medical attention for them, was poverty.

Only Two Mui Tai Cases.

Only two cases in any way concerning *mui tai* were brought to the Society's notice. In one of these the girl in question alleged that she had been ill-treated by her mistress, but she was unable to point out to those charged with the investigation of the case the house in which her mistress lived and in which the alleged ill-treatment took place. In the other case an institution in North Borneo sought the help of the Society in arranging for a former *mui tai* to be accommodated and maintained in a suitable institution in the Colony.

No case of cruelty to any child has been reported to the Society.

Problem of Medical Aid.

Failure to obtain proper medical attention for sick children has been a frequent cause of complaint. In the parent or parents being employed throughout the day and having no time to take the children to hospital. In almost all cases the Inspector was able to secure that the children received medical attention.

Arrangements have been made with the Chinese Public Dispensaries whereunder children are sent to the Dispensaries and the doctors, in their turn, report those cases in which, owing to poverty of parents or other causes, the Society can be of assistance.

The Society's Inspector has been instructed to note in all cases whether the children concerned have been vaccinated and, where they have not, to press for vaccination.

Extreme Poverty.

In 19 cases of extreme poverty milk has been supplied for young children suffering from malnutrition. In all cases the supply is maintained so long as appears necessary and the results have been markedly beneficial. In other cases of poverty food has been supplied for older children.

In four cases of poverty Hawker's Licences have been obtained and paid for by the Society and a sufficient stock provided to enable the parent to start business.

St. Louis Industrial School.

In two cases the Society arranged for destitute and illiterate boys to be removed from undesirable surroundings and to be placed in the St. Louis Industrial School where they will be maintained at the Society's expense until they have been fully trained in some useful trade. In their new surroundings these lads are happily settling down to elementary education before commencing to learn a trade. Members of the Executive Committee visit these boys.

Arrangements are in hand for placing two more destitute boys in the same institution—to whose invaluable work the writers of this report desire to pay a tribute.

In a report of this nature it is impossible to give a detailed analysis of the diverse manner in which the cases have been dealt with. Each case presents particular features of its own and the only settled principle of treatment must necessarily be to do that which may seem best in the interests of the individual child.

Of the 107 cases 56 have been closed, leaving 51 cases still under supervision. The necessity for lengthy supervision and continued supply of food in cases where the young children of the poor are suffering from malnutrition is obvious.

Juvenile Offenders.

The Society has continued to interest itself in the subject of the treatment of Juvenile Offenders. Five members of the Executive Committee have formed a Committee which has prepared for consideration by the Government draft Bills providing for the institution of Juvenile courts and of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Under the existing laws there is a total lack of provision for placing youthful offenders on probation, for their segregation from adult criminals, for their custody elsewhere than in prisons, or even for removing a child from the custody of those who may have been convicted of having grossly maltreated him.

These and other matters are dealt with in the Draft Bills. It is hoped that these Bills will become law at an early date and that a new era will open for delinquent, destitute and maltreated children in this Colony.

Child Beggars.

The Society has investigated a number of cases of begging by children. The existing law provides that where a child is habitually found (Continued on next Column.)

HONG KONG STOCK
MARKET.CROUCHER & CO'S DAILY
REPORT.

A noteworthy feature of to-day's trading was the sharp rise in Trams, business being done as high as \$21.50 and \$22 for June. Hotels were quiet with very little business being transacted; \$19.50 July was the last rate put through.

Banks and Unions were firmer at \$2,020 and \$640, but have not responded to the readiness in exchange. The London price for Banks is now £100—a rise of £1—since yesterday.

Electricity was steady at \$30.50 and 'China' Lights at \$20.25 and \$20.50.

Canton Insurances are wanted at \$1,330 ex the dividend of \$60 just paid, after sales at this rate.

Sumpheys' gained a dollar at \$10 and Watsons at \$10 with further buyers.

Comments were dealt in chiefly for June and July at \$20.50 and \$20.70, the rise being chiefly due to speculative purchases.

Realty opened with sales at \$14 and closed higher at \$14.50 July.

A small lot of Wharfs were sold at \$173 August.

China Providents came out at \$5.85 cash with further June sellers at \$5.90.

Star Ferries are offering at \$94.50 and might be obtained under this figure.

Cottons are unchanged. Holders of Ewos are disinclined to sell with the ruling fact rate and local buyers prefer to buy in Shanghai with an advantage of almost a point in the exchange rate.

Shanghai Lands are quoted Tls. 43.50.
May 20, 5 p.m.

begging a magistrate may in the case of a boy under 14 years old order him to be sent to a reformatory school or in the case of a boy under ten years old order him to be placed in the charge of the Superintendent of Reformatory Schools for the purpose of being boarded out, and in the case of a girl may order her to be placed in charge of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for the purpose of being boarded out.

As the Colony has not, for many years, had either a Reformatory School or a Superintendent of Reformatory Schools, these provisions as to boys are ineffectual—it is hoped that this state of affairs will be remedied by the adoption of the recommendations of the Juvenile Courts Committee.

The parent of a child who has been found habitually begging, can, if the begging has resulted wholly or in part from the neglect of the parent, be fined up to \$100 or imprisoned for any term not exceeding a month.

Out of ten cases of child begging investigated by the Society the income of the parents was ascertained in 7 cases. It amounted to a monthly total of \$72.50 for the maintenance of 17 persons—or an average of under \$4.30 per head per month.

It might fairly be said that in all but one of the cases poverty, and not intentional neglect on the part of the parents, was the cause of the child's begging. In the remaining case the child was begging without the knowledge of the parents.

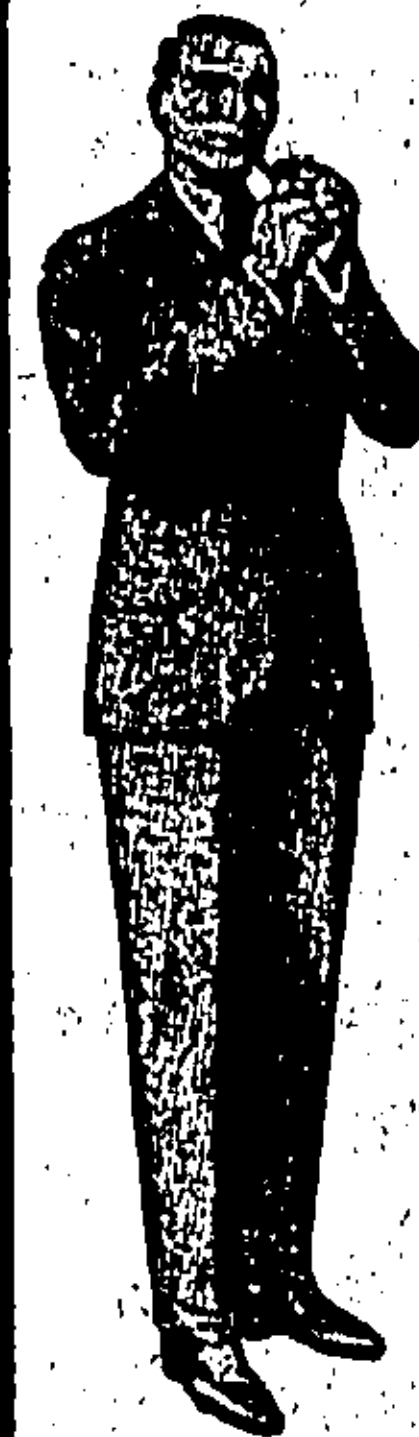
Where the fundamental cause of the begging is the poverty of the parents it would seem worse than useless to prosecute them and it has been the Society's policy to warn against permitting the children to beg, and, where the parents were not earning anything, to provide them with hawker's licences and a small stock in trade in order that they might earn some semblance of a living.

When the suggested alterations of the Law have been made the Society will be in a position in proper cases to obtain the admission of the children into suitable institutions.

Finance.

Having regard to the fact that the organization is now only in the sixteenth month of its existence, the Executive Committee feel that the results already achieved warrant an appeal for the continued support of those who helped the Society at its inception and the aid of all members of the Community who desire to further the object of ensuring that every child in the Colony shall live an endurable life.

The scope of the Society's work must necessarily be limited by the financial support received, but even with the strongest financial support the work can be of but little avail unless the Society is backed by the full weight of the interest of the community.

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IN Accordance with Government Ordinance, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 25th MAY (WHIT MONDAY).
Hong Kong, 20th May, 1931. [752]

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Acting General Manager.

[751]

G. R.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS, in Triplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR STORES", will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, until NOON of THURSDAY the 4th DAY of JUNE, 1931, for the Supply and Delivery of Stores required by Government Departments during the Period from 1st JULY to 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

Class

- No. 4.—Bolts and Nuts, and Nuts.
11.—Drywallpaper.
17.—Household Utensils.
24.—Mails, Non-Ferrous.
25.—Nails and Tacks.
32.—Tools and Implements.
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Each of the above is a separate and distinct Specification.

For Specifications and Forms of Tender apply at the Office of Superintendent Accounts and Stores, Public Works Department, from whom particulars may be had on application.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to itself the option of accepting FOR ALL OR ANY PART of each Specification. [750]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, HONG KONG BANK BUILDING, 44, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL HONG KONG, on FRIDAY, the 22nd DAY of MAY, 1931, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1930 and of electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th MAY, 1931, to 22nd MAY, 1931, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HERBERT R. STUETT,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1931. [727]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 23rd and MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1931, Commencing at 2.30 P.M. on Both Days.
The First Race will be Run at 2 P.M.

Members are notified that they and their Ladies must wear their Badges prominently displayed.

No One without a Badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure.

Badges admitting Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 Per Day for Gentlemen and \$3.00 per Day for Ladies (Both including Tax) are obtainable through the SECRETARY upon Introduction by a Member, such Member to be responsible for Payment of All Omit, &c.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges (Limited to One) for the Free Admission to the Members' Enclosure of Wives, Lady Relatives and Friends. Names must be stated when applying.

On No Pretext will Children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.
The Price of Admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 Per Day including Tax, for all Persons, including Ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform are admitted Half Price.

Bookmakers, Tio Tio Men, &c., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. Tiffin will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

[745]

WATSON'S
LEMON
SQUASH

MADE FROM REAL
CALIFORNIAN
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THE PUREST OF
CANE SUGAR.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS AND AUSTRALIAN PONIES

THE List of Subscribers to the above will CLOSE at NOON on SATURDAY, 30th MAY, 1931.

By Order of the Stewards,
O. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF VOTING MEMBERS will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, HAPPY VALLEY, on WEDNESDAY, 27th MAY, 1931, 5.15 P.M.

All members are cordially invited to attend and participate in any discussion which may ensue.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the VOTING MEMBERS of the HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on the 27th DAY of MAY, 1931, immediately after the Half-yearly Meeting of the Voting Members when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

"THAT Article 6 of the Articles of Association of the Club be altered by deleting therefrom the words 'Ordinary Members may be unlimited in number' and substituting therefor the words 'The number of Ordinary Members shall be one thousand two hundred or such greater number as the Voting Members shall from time to time determine'."

AND NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that a further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the VOTING MEMBERS of the Club will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY of JUNE, 1931, at a quarter past Five O'clock in the afternoon, for purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings at the above mentioned meeting and of confirming if thought fit as a Special Resolution the above mentioned Resolution.

By Order of the Stewards,
O. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1931. [736]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.15 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone has weakened and moved eastward it is now central to the N.W. of the Bonins. The depression to the east of Tourane is stationary.

Local Forecast.—S.W. or variable winds, moderate; cloudy; showery.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30261.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.

London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, May 21, 1931.

EUROPE AND THE AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION.

The course of the negotiations arising out of the Austro-German proposals for a customs union between these two countries show the vast difference between Europe to-day and in pre-war times. If any two major powers had decided, prior to August, 1914, upon such a union it would have been announced as a *fait accompli*. If protest had been made a crisis would have been precipitated of the kind that continually brought the World to the brink of war during the decade before "the inevitable" happened in August, 1914.

It was on March 21st this year that the proposed union was announced from Berlin, a rider being added that Germany and Austria were willing to negotiate similar treaties with other European states. A week later the Austrian Foreign Minister stated that his country was discussing similar treaties with Hungary and Yugoslavia, while Germany was in touch with Roumania. He repeated the invitation given by Dr. CURTIS, the German Foreign Minister, to other Powers to discuss a similar arrangement, and emphatically declared that, "No idea is further from us than disturbances of the peace of Europe."

The proposal was well received in the British Press and Parliament. Sir DONALD MACLEAN, on behalf of the Liberty party, welcomed the suggested union as a possible first step towards ending the tariff war. Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN was by no means unsympathetic with the principle involved, but felt that Germany and Austria had not been diplomatically tactful, and should have taken other nations into their confidence earlier.

The British Government was decidedly cautious in its attitude. Like Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN the Foreign Office saw rocks ahead. Particularly the principles of the Protocol of October 4, 1922, were involved. Under the agreement Austria received a rehabilitation loan from Britain, Czechoslovakia, France and Italy, through the medium of the League of Nations. One of the conditions attached to the loan, was that Austria's independence should be maintained. That country's gravitation towards Germany has been a diplomat's nightmare ever since the Treaty of Versailles and this was one of the steps taken to forestall that eventuality.

Opposition to the Union has come from France, whose politicians and publicists see in it an attempt to revive the pre-war policy of a Mittel-Europe alliance. France, though self-contained and advantageously placed, lives in constant fear of hostile coalitions. The estrangement from Italy, and a certain coolness in her relations with Great Britain and the United

States, have raised fears of isolation and a week after the customs project was announced Mr. A. HENDERSON informed the House of Commons, that he had just returned from Paris where he found

French opinion in "a state of very natural perturbation." An irony of the situation has been that M. BRIAND, the most eminent protagonist of a "United States" of Europe has had to be the leader of the opposition to the Austro-German move towards the very objective which he himself has been seeking. It is most fortunate, however, that a statesman of M. BRIAND's experience and breadth of vision should be representing French opinion at this time. The more ruthless and peremptory methods of M. POINCARÉ, for example, would merely harden opposition. Mr. HENDERSON has, throughout, handled the situation with admirable skill. He has seen both sides of it, and has insisted on the need for a careful examination of the proposals and all that they involve. Germany and Austria have protested that the 1922 Protocol was not being violated, and France has said, equally vociferously, that it was. Fortunately, Mr. HENDERSON has persuaded the protagonists to get this point cleared up by the World Court of Arbitration. No one expects that the question will be finally settled by a legal decision on a point about which a jurist may reasonably take either view. The two Central Powers are firmly set on a customs union and France is as obstinately opposed, and an academic ruling will not be accepted by the loser.

Mr. HENDERSON is maneuvering to broaden the issue into a consideration of the whole European economic situation, and the agrarian crisis which is following in the wake of the industrial depression. He has been signally successful so far, and it seems as if the nations of Europe will be forced to recognize the economic unity of the Continent, and call some kind of truce to the tariff war which is causing acute suffering when the present production of food and manufactured goods should ensure a sufficiency for all, if international suspicion and rivalries could be eliminated.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH BROADCASTING.

Many people believe that wireless broadcasting in England has reached a stage of perfection beyond which progress must inevitably be slow. The facts, however, do not altogether confirm such observations. There are many indications that in the near future great developments may be expected not merely in the machinery of broadcasting, but also in the programmes. The system of relaying is still capable of vast improvement and, when technical perfection has been achieved in this phase of broadcasting, a wider variety in programmes may be expected. In the new headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation, now in course of construction in London, every modern device will be utilised to make broadcasts almost beyond technical criticism.

Some idea of what may be expected in the future may be inferred from recent experiments made by the International Telephone and Telegraph laboratories of England. A new type of telephone receiver using a "Micro-Ray" has been invented; and the results are most interesting. A listener sitting in a motorcoach in the County of Kent was able to speak to Cape Gris Nez, using electrical power four hundred times less than what is required to light an ordinary electric bulb. The wave-length for this experiment was eight inches; the aerial was less than an inch long; and only one valve was used for all purposes. An expert declares that this experiment establishes a record both for efficiency and economy.

★ News and Views ★

An American Tragedy.

Why did Mrs. Volgin, a Russian immigrant, shoot her son and two daughters dead at Colorado Springs, U.S.A.? Reuters agency gave the following explanation: Her husband told the police that she had become distraught because her children were becoming Americanized, and were saying "Oh, yeah," "Aw, gee," and "O.K." at every opportunity.

Elegant Speeches.

Before the Budget was introduced Herr von Kardorff, Vice-President of the German Reichstag, was entertained at a small luncheon in the House of Commons. His health was proposed with great elegance by Mr. Ian Macpherson; and the Vice-President of the Reichstag, with equal elegance replied. After which, with pleasurable anticipation, the assembled company trooped upstairs to hear the Budget speech.

Easy!

So, with the United States, we succeeded in pacifying China. New markets were created and old ones fortified. Under the happy influence of our trade missions the Chinese soon learned to eat bread. The vast demand for wheat which had previously existed between producing and consuming power. Mr. Randolph Churchill (aged 80) in his survey of his (imaginary) ten years dictatorship of the Empire.

A Japanese Prima Donna in London.

Japanese Ambassador and Madame Matsudaira were at Home at the Japanese Embassy on April 16 when a programme of songs was given by Mlle. Yoshiko Miyakawa, who recently made her debut in "Madame Butterfly" at the Opera Comique, Paris. The Japanese Prima Donna was accompanied at the piano by Mlle. Yoshiko Miyakawa, who was born in California, and has therefore absorbed Occidental practice in music. She sang, attired in native costume, songs of Debussy, Gounod, and others in a light, expressive and altogether winning fashion.

The Smuggler's Eye.

The frequent journeys made by Frau Marga, an elegantly dressed Berlin lady, to Holland, aroused officials at Emmerich, on the German frontier and they had her watched. It was discovered that on each occasion Frau Marga, the lady of the box-office, met a diamond smuggler, who was suspected of being a diamond smuggler. However, despite their vigilance, the Emmerich customs officials were unable to find any dutiable article in her possession when she crossed the frontier. Then one day an official noticed that one of Frau Marga's eyes had a peculiar glint in it. He gazed into that eye. It was remarkably like its fellow, but it was a glass eye nevertheless. And inside it were diamonds worth at least £10,000. The woman, which flowed from Frau Marga's genuine eye did not save her from being conducted to a prison cell.

The Children and "Genesis."

Mr. Epstein's sculpture "Genesis," after having been seen by the elect at a West End gallery, held a review of the great British public in Manchester's municipal art gallery, where they queued up to see it. And it came to pass that the Moral Welfare Association decided that children and young people should not be allowed to see this lump of stone. Now the Manchester Watch Committee has over-ruled that the Moral Welfare Association may confine its chaste glances to the viewing of Greek goddesses if it likes, but that the great British public—old and young—may look at "Genesis."

The Chancellor's Ordeal.

The House of Commons is still "the best club in the World." Mr. Snowden, who has never asked for quarter nor given it, was obviously touched by the spontaneous sympathy which radiated from all parts of the House when he made his Budget speech. He was almost nervous during the opening passages of his speech, and kept on turning over the pages of his manuscript as if appalled at the number which still remained. As he drew to the end, however, his jokes cracked as drily as electric sparks; and it was with obvious relish that slowly, and with all the arts of a magician, he came to disclose his secret. The Chancellor was obviously in pain as he resumed his seat. Mr. MacDonald put both arms round him to guide him to his place, and when Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in his reply, made a sympathetic reference to Mr. Snowden's illness, it was the Prime Minister who scribbled a note of thanks and threw it across the table.

London Enterprise.

A large commissionaire stands outside a London picture theatre, looking as if he had won the war by himself. A passer-by halts, in hesitation, and makes a pleading gesture to the commissionaire. And the man who won the war bends his great length into a sweeping bow. "Mais oui, m'sieu," he says with an inviting shrug. The commissionaire straightens up again into a stolid Englishman, and the visitor approaches the box-office. "Vous desirez, m'sieu?" inquires the lady of the box-office. "Un fauteuil au milieu! C'est important!" The gardener of my aunt (or whoever the foreign-looking visitor may be) glides towards the nymphs of the torch. "Par ici, m'sieu," they tell him, with a smile that a man would follow to the ends of the earth. And the tourist from Paris finds himself safely in his seat in a London cinema. Says the manager it is merely enterprise. The theatre is showing a French film, which many French people come to see. So the large commissionaire, the lady of the box-office and the nymphs of the torch are drilled every day by a French teacher.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Local.

A young couple from Canton committed suicide at a local hotel. Page 7.

The Report of the H.K. Society for the Protection of Children, on their last six months' work appears on Page 1. It is a most interesting human document. Page 7.

About one hundred guests sat down to the dinner given by the South China Athletic Association at South China Restaurant last night in celebration of the winning of the senior division of the Hong Kong Football League (The Daily Press Cup) and the Senior Shield. Page 5.

Latest Cables.

Latest British Golf Championship results. Page 10.

The by-election at Omgore was won by the Labour member. Page 9.

The League of Nations' Council, in private session, has decided that Geneva is to be the seat of next year's great Disarmament Conference. Page 9.

The Hercules, the newly-purchased Imperial Airways' De Havilland air liner, carrying the England Australia mail arrived at Kungang from Port Darwin. Page 9.

The Queen of the Netherlands has accepted the invitation of the French Government to visit the Colonial Exhibition in Paris. Page 9.

Van Hulow's Memoirs have been published with the following in titles:—Note that the statements objected to by Lord Londale are entirely without foundation. Page 6.

The Committee of the Amsterdam Diamond Exchange has adopted the proposal of the International Committee for the diamond trade and industry to put an end, on May 24, to the restriction of production in the diamond industry, owing to the refusal of South Africa producers to join in the restriction scheme. Page 9.

Liftman Baronet.

Lady Wolsey, wife of Sir Reginald Beatty Wolsey, a baronet who inherited his title last year and is working as a liftman in Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A., said in a statement to the British press: "That Sir Reginald has decided to seek a divorce in the American courts on the ground of desertion has come as a surprise to me. To fulfil his mother's dying wish travelled from England to America to see him last April. I was there for nearly three weeks, at the end of which time we were married. It was with Sir Reginald's full approval that I returned to England to prepare a home. After making arrangements I cabled to him. Then he altered his original intention to come to England, and I offered to return to America and live with him there. As regards the title, I wrote many months ago offering to relinquish it, as it means nothing to me."

★ Local Notes and Events ★

The Colony had a clean bill of health for Tuesday.

Brought before Mr. Hamilton yesterday on the charge of stowing away from Shanghai on the s.s. "Huangang," two Russians were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each. It was stated that they were discovered hiding in a lifeboat.

Pleading guilty to the charge of theft of certain articles of jewellery to the value of \$110, a Chinese girl was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment by Mr. Hamilton yesterday. A man named Lo Kam was also charged but he said that he only redeemed the articles from the pawnshop; he did not know they were stolen. He was discharged but on his admitting that he still had \$14, part of the proceeds of the theft, he was ordered to forfeit this sum.

Senator Key Pittman and Mrs. Pittman sailed from Seattle on board the American Mail Line steamer President Jefferson on May 16, and are due to arrive in Hong Kong on June 5. Senator Pittman is United States Senator from the State of Nevada, the largest silver producing state in the United States, and is coming to China to make a personal investigation of the silver situation in this country.

When a Chinese was charged at Central Magistracy yesterday with the unlawful possession of 75 tael of contraband opium, it was stated that the drug was neatly hidden in a rattan basket which had a false bottom. The man, when arrested, said he was bound for Samoa. He was fined \$5,000 or one year's hard labour.

The Chinese boy who was remanded by Mr. Schofield on Tuesday made another appearance at Central Magistracy yesterday when his mother told the Court that she knew of a shop which might put up the \$50 surety for him. It will be remembered that the boy was charged with the larceny of a jersey on his first appearance before the Magistrate. Mr. Schofield said that he would give the lad another 24 hours to get the money, failing which he would be sent to jail for two months.

The owners of the Wing Sing jewellery store were the victims of what was described as a "novel ruse" on Tuesday when they were robbed of \$970 worth of jewellery. It was stated that they received a telephone message asking them to send a selection of gems to a room in the Empress Hotel. This was done but when the shop assistant arrived he was confronted by a man with a revolver who shut him (the assistant) in a bathroom, took the valuables and made good his escape.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Although the bathing season is not yet at its height, numerous launches are to be seen leaving the city each afternoon for the stretch of water which the occupants fancy for disporting themselves, but in a week or two this distinctive feature of Hong Kong's social life will be as great as it has ever been. Great as the facilities are here for enjoying themselves in the water, it has to be borne in mind that there is a fairly large section who do not or cannot avail themselves of these opportunities. Now, it has been suggested that some man of enterprise might find a profitable speculation in erecting and equipping public baths at a spot comparatively near the city to be convenient yet sufficiently distant to be an attractive bathing spot.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, May 21, 1906.

Looking Back 50 Years.

Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated in Hong Kong in the usual manner. The colours of the 27th Inniskillings will be trooped by Colonel Geddes in the presence of His Excellency the Governor at seven o'clock a.m. on Tuesday on the Parade Ground, and a *fandango* will then be fired. At 9 a.m. there will be a Te Deum at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street, which ceremony is usually attended by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hennessy together with most of the Foreign Consuls. Invitations for a full dress official dinner at Government House, have been issued and also for a reception and dances afterwards.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, May 21, 1881.

ECONOMIC CRISIS
IN EUROPE.MR. HENDERSON'S PLAIN
SPEAKING.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruehy, May 19.

In the afternoon Mr. Henderson opened the session of the Committee of the European Union. He said that Europe was passing through an economic crisis of greatest severity. Unemployment, poverty, and starvation existed while the corn bins of Europe and countries overseas were bursting with food which could not be sold, and capital by countless millions was lying idle in the banks.

The atmosphere of International security and freedom from fear of war, he insisted, was the first essential for economic prosperity and he agreed with President Hoover that if the Disarmament Conference next year succeeded it would do much to end the world crisis.

He said that in many countries public opinion was beginning to understand the useless suffering economic nationalism had caused and was turning in favour of a programme of concerted international action through the machinery of the League of Nations.

Barriers Against Prosperity.

The greater part of Europe was urgently calling for credit, but the countries which had surplus resources seemed more and more reluctant to lend. He described the barriers against trade as barriers against prosperity and said that he must state most plainly the importance which the British Government attached to the question of tariff reductions.

Catastrophic Fall in Prices.

Nations were striving by every means to keep out foreign goods and impoverishing both themselves and others. The principal creditor countries insisted on the payment of debts but refused to accept the goods which the debtor countries had to offer and insisted on payment in gold. The consequent scramble for gold had largely contributed to the recent catastrophic fall in prices. They had shut their eyes to the fact that international trade must take the form of barter.

In course of his speech Mr. Henderson appealed to the Russian delegate, M. Lutvinoff, to banish the thought that members of the League were plotting war against the Soviet, and assured him that they were hoping for increasing peaceful intercourse and trade and would welcome any help he could give to secure such increased intercourse based upon a mutual observance of international obligations.

Austro-German Customs Union.

After a further discussion at the meeting of the League of Nations Council this morning, in which Dr. Benes (Czechoslovakia) and Dr. Marinkovitch (Yugo-Slavia) took part, the motion of the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, to refer the Austro-German Customs Union question to the International Court at The Hague was unanimously passed.

World Economic Crisis.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 19.

On Mr. Arthur Henderson's proposal the Commission of the European Union has appointed a committee of 17 members to study the procedure to be adopted for the preparation of definite practical proposals to deal with the world economic crisis.

DISARMAMENT
CONFERENCE.

MR HENDERSON HONOURED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Ruehy, May 19.

The Council of the League of Nations to-night, by a unanimous vote, appointed the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, to be President of the Disarmament Conference, which opens next February.

Mr. Henderson agreed to accept the nomination, provided the British Cabinet approves.

To be Held at Geneva.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

GENEVA, May 20.

The League of Nations Council, in private session, has decided that Geneva is to be the seat of next year's great Disarmament Conference.

BANK OF INTERNATIONAL
SETTLEMENTS.

DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BALE, May 19.

The first ten and a half months' working of the Bank of International Settlements for the period ended March 31, resulted in a profit, enabling the payment of a six per cent. dividend.

The deposits on March 31 were 1,760,000,000 Swiss francs and the assets and liabilities 1,000,000,000 Swiss francs.

GERMANY'S NEW
NAVY.CRUISER WITH 18,000
MILES RADIUS.

72 SHELLS A MINUTE.

The extent to which the latest German cruisers are superior to all others of corresponding size in volume of fire and radius of action is revealed by details, hitherto unpublished, of the Konigsberg, Karlsruhe, and Kola. All three ships were built under the Versailles Treaty rules, which limit German cruisers to a displacement of 6,000 tons.

Using steam only, each of the new cruisers has a radius of 6,500 at 15 knots, but running on Diesel engines alone the radius of action exceeds 18,000 miles—equivalent to a voyage from Germany to the Far East and back without refuelling.

No other warship afloat has a cruising endurance that even approaches this amazing figure.

The Diesel engines of the new German cruisers constitute a technical achievement of the first order. They develop one unit of horse-power for every 12lb of weight, and are thus about 65 per cent. lighter than the usual type of oil engine for marine work.

The Diesel plant in the new cruisers is, indeed, so very light, and occupies such little space, that it was only installed as an afterthought. Yet it gives these ships a strategic value entirely disproportionate to their tonnage.

The armament is exceptionally powerful, consisting of nine 6in Krupp guns of the highest velocity, mounted in three triple turrets protected by armour plating.

The guns are quick-firers, each discharging eight rounds a minute, or twenty-four rounds per turret. With all three turrets in action each ship would be firing seventy-two, 105lb shells a minute, a veritable torrent of steel and explosives which only a stoutly armoured target could hope to survive.

There are also four 3.4in semi-automatic guns for use against aircraft, and twelve torpedo tubes. An armour belt covering the waterline, a thick steel deck over machinery and magazine spaces, and numerous watertight compartments would enable the ships to stand heavy punishment without being sunk.

A fourth cruiser of the same general type, named Leipzig, is now being completed. She will be slightly faster than her predecessors.

Yet another naval surprise is foreshadowed from Germany in the shape of a 200-ton torpedo-boat propelled by light-weight motors. In speed and offensive power she will, it is claimed, establish entirely new records, but meanwhile the secrets of the design are being closely guarded.

FRANCE'S ELECTRIC
DREADNOUGHT.REPLY TO NEW GERMAN
SHIPS.

Turbo-electric engines may drive the new French battle cruisers, the first of which, provisionally named Dunquerque, is to be laid down this year.

It is frankly admitted that these ships have been expressly designed to cancel the German "pocket battleships," the building of which has caused great uneasiness in Paris.

The French naval authorities are taking no chances. Their battle cruisers will be more than twice as large as the Deutschland and her sisters, besides being much faster and more heavily armed.

The plans prepared by the Section Technique of the Ministry of Marine are understood to have been finally passed, and the keel-plates of the Dunquerque will probably be laid next autumn.

The original displacement of 23,330 tons is reported to have been reduced, owing to the substitution of 12in. for 13.4in. guns, in accordance with the recent Franco-Italian naval pact. Turbo-electric drive is favoured, because it allows of a more extensive sub-division of the hull into watertight compartments, thus giving the ship better protection against torpedoes and mines.

Special importance is attached to this feature, for French experts regard the torpedo as the deadliest naval weapon; and have therefore insisted that the new battle-cruisers shall be made as torpedo-proof as is possible.

The ships will have a maximum speed of 31½ knots, and carry enough fuel-oil for a voyage of 12,000 miles at lower speed. Exact details of the armament are still confidential, but it will consist of at least nine, and possibly twelve, 12in. guns, on mountings which permit high elevation for an extreme range of over 30,000 yards.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE DIAMOND
INDUSTRY.END TO RESTRICTION OF
PRODUCTION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, May 20.

The Committee of the Amsterdam Diamond Exchange has adopted the proposal of the International Committee for the diamond trade and industry to put an end, on May 24, to the restriction of production in the diamond industry, owing to the refusal of South African producers to join in the restriction scheme.

LANDSLIDES IN TOURS.

GENERAL DUNLAP BURIED
ALIVE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

TOURS, May 20.

Hope that one or more of the entombed may miraculously be recovered alive was encouraged this morning after a rescue party, at the peril of their own lives, worked in drenching rain all night, removing the miniature mountain of debris when they heard a woman's cry.

The workers redoubled their energy were watched and cheered on by Mrs. Dunlap.

It is ascertained that General Dunlap was buried by a landslide while attempting to rescue a woman who was trapped in a cave.

TOURS, May 20.

Mrs. Briant, one of the three people who were entombed, has been rescued alive but her left leg was crushed and had to be amputated. Her condition is grave. The body of General Dunlap was extricated in a dreadfully crushed condition. The corpse of Mr. Briant is visible under a rock.

[An earlier message seems to have gone astray.—Ed.]

FRENCH TEXTILE STRIKE.

MILLS IDLE: CONDITIONS
PEACEFUL.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

ROUBAIX, May 19.

It is now computed that nine-tenths of the staffs in the Roubaix, Tourcoing and neighbouring mills are idle. Conditions are, however, peaceful.

The weavers at Maclas, in the Loire district, have also struck.

OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 19.

The agreement between the Iraq Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company was ratified yesterday.

Impassable Barrage.

Besides the main armament, there will be a powerful battery of anti-aircraft guns of the new "electric" model, the secret of which is carefully guarded. These guns are said to be capable of an amazing rate of fire. A few of them firing together would, it is claimed, put up a barrage of bursting shells which no hostile aeroplane could pass.

Stout armour-plating over all vital parts will be another feature of the Dunquerque. The following comparative table not only exhibits her crushing superiority over the German "pocket battleship," but shows that she could hold her own against any existing battle cruiser except H.M.S. Hood:

	Dun. Deutch- querque.	land.
Displacement, tons	22,000	10,000
Speed, knots	31½	30
Armament	0.12in. 0.11in.	
Broadside, lb.	8,298	4,020

As in the case of the German ship, electric welding will largely replace riveting in the construction of the Dunquerque, and many other weight-saving methods will be employed. Four aeroplanes are to be carried.

She will be the first capital ship of the Dreadnought type to be laid down in any country since the Nelson and Rodney were started nine years ago, and the first battle cruiser to be built since the Hood, begun in 1919. Her cost is estimated at over £25,000,000.

POLICE AND RIOTERS
CLASH.STRIKES GENERAL
THROUGHOUT SWEDEN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

STOCKHOLM, May 20.

Mounted and foot police had their roughest time, owing to the lawless behaviour of rioters, who were organised by Communists and other Soviet sympathisers, in connection with the strikes which have taken place throughout the country for some days.

The police were obliged to charge the rioters who vigorously resisted when they attempted to capture banners which were offensive to the Government and many persons from both sides were sent to hospital. Police with sabres also charged when they were stoned and otherwise pelled from the Labour Exchange.

Order was restored after midnight.

PORTUGAL'S LOYALTY TO
HER PRESIDENT.GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT
LISBON.

The Portuguese Consul-General in Hong Kong, Senor C. de Albuquerque, informs us that he has received news from L.L.E. the Governor of Macao to the effect that the President of the Portuguese Republic received a great ovation in Lisbon, when he laid the first stone of the new port development scheme. Thousands of people came to the capital from all parts of the country for this notable event, and, following the ceremony on the site of the proposed docks, a great reception, attended by all classes, was held at the Presidential palace.

At night the capital was in *febre*, and a remarkable demonstration of loyalty to the President-Dictator was staged by the Army and Navy, the Civil Guard, and the general public, in front of the Independence Monument.

FINANCE BILL ATTACKED.

CONSERVATIVES' MOTION
DEFEATED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 19.

The House of Commons to-night came to grips with the details of the Land Tax machinery, on the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill.

The Bill was fiercely attacked by the Conservatives, mainly on the land tax proposals.

Sir John Simon (Liberal) declared that he would oppose the proposals. He saw no reason why a man should be taxed because he acquired land.

The Conservative amendment for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 270 votes to 230, after which the Finance Bill was accorded a second reading.

BURMA REBEL HEADQUARTERS
RAIDED.STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEHY, May 19.

A statement on the situation in Burma was made in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary for India. The most important recent event was the discovery of four camps probably the headquarters of rebels, in the jungles in Insan District, which were destroyed after heavy casualties among the rebels, who fled. The effect of this success may be far-reaching.

The monsoon has commenced in lower Burma and it is hoped that the situation will quieten down. But, Mr. Benn concluded, on the economic side the position remains difficult.

A Rangoon Press message says that the Burma Government to-day announced that the situation had been reviewed in consultation with the Military Authorities, who did not advise martial law. The General Staff have worked out plans to prevent the rebels penetrating into Upper Burma during rains.

VON BULOW'S
MEMOIRS.CERTAIN STATEMENTS
WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

Von Bulow's Memoirs have been published with the following statements:—That the statements objected to by Lord Lansdale are entirely without foundation.

CHEN TSAI TONG
ADAMANT.

CHIANG KAI SHEK MUST GO!

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, May 20.

General Chen Tsai Tong categorically repudiated the charges brought against him by General Ho Ying Ching of Nanking, General Ho Chien of Chiangshah, General Ho Cheng Chun of Hankow, and General Lu Tik Ping of Nanchang, as contained in their telegram of May 18 to the Canton Commander-in-Chief, urging him to reconsider his attitude carefully before again plunging China into the mire of civil strife.

General Chen Tsai Tong, in reply, defended his actions as being entirely legal. He laid the blame on Chiang Kai Shek for the present deplorable state of affairs in China—the ravages of the Communists and bandits in Kiangsi, Hunan, Fukien, and northern Kwangtung, the unwarranted detention of Mr. Hu Han Min in Nanking, the instatement of his close relatives, unscrupulous politicians and members of his own trusted clique, irrespective of their ability to high and responsible office, the setting up of one clique against another for the furtherance of his selfish ends, and a hundred and one other instances.

The widespread and unchecked ravages of the Communists and bandits in Kiangsi and other parts of China were, according to General Chen Tsai Tong, the result of Chiang Kai Shek's policy. At the beginning these Communists did not number any more than 7 or 8 thousand, and could have been easily suppressed.

Unless Chiang Kai Shek retires, General Chen Tsai Tong sees no hope of tranquillity in the country. He is determined to oust him from the capital with all the strength at his command.

ANTI-CANTON CAMPAIGN.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, May 20.

A report is current that the Nanking Government is showing no reluctance in taking drastic measures to deal with the Canton faction. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has appointed General Ho Chien, General Ho Cheng Chun and General Ho Ying Ching, the military leaders of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi, respectively, to be the joint leaders of an anti-Canton campaign.

EXTRALITY IN CHINA.

NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20.

While extrality negotiations with the Powers concerned have been generally suspended as a consequence of a deadlock reached on some important points concerning the abolition of special rights held by the Powers, the Sino-British negotiations have been resumed following the arrival of the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, at Nanking.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

Replying to Mr. Warlaw Milne in the House of Commons as to whether the resumed negotiations at Nanking in regard to extrality were based on the same instructions from His Majesty's Government as the previous negotiations, Mr. Dalton declined to answer. He said instructions had been given by His Majesty's Government to the negotiators and they must remain confidential while the negotiations are progressing.

When Mr. Warlaw Milne asked, is it not desirable for the House to know the basis of these negotiations? Mr. Dalton replied "Not at present."

£200,000 FOR HONG KONG
UNIVERSITY.

(Chun Wan Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 20.

The Board of Trustees for Controlling the returned British Portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund resolved at the second meeting yesterday to pay a sum of £200,000 to the Chinese Committee of the universities at London for promotion of Chinese cultural studies and supporting Chinese students in England, in accordance with the original Sino-British agreement regarding the disposal of the fund.

It was also resolved to pay the Hong Kong University a sum of £200,000, the payment being authorized to be made next month.

CENSORSHIP OF
TELEGRAMS.

CHIANG'S LATEST MOVE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 20.

Three foreign cable companies advertise that in accordance with censorship regulations laid down by the Chinese Government forward and received telegrams will be submitted to censors appointed by the Chinese Government and that only foreign Government telegrams are exempted. It is understood that censors have already been installed.

HANOI COMMUNISTS.

ONE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

HANOI, May 19.

The trial of six Communists has ended here.

One of the accused, named To Chan, who was caught carrying an order of the Revolutionary Tribunal condemning the Governor-General, M. Pasquier, to death, was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Others received sentences of from one year's imprisonment to twenty years' penal servitude.

Fourteen were acquitted.

FRENCH BANK SCANDAL.

NEW INQUIRY ORDERED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 19.

The Senate, sitting as a High Court, to-day ordered an additional inquiry into the charges against the former Minister, M. Raoul Peret, the former Ambassador, M. Benard, and two ex-Under-Secretaries of State, in connection with the Oustric financial scandal.

The Senate rejected the claim of the accused for an immediate trial and a verdict of Not Guilty.

Later.

The trial, however, is not likely to be resumed before the autumn.

OXFORD HONOURS
EINSTEIN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEHY, May 19.

Oxford University to-day decided to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science upon Einstein, at a special Convocation to be held on Saturday.

RED OUTRAGE IN
HUPEH.3 CHINESE PRIESTS KILLED;
BISHOP CARRIED OFF.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PEIPING, May 20.

The Apostolic Delegation here has received a telegram from Leokow, in Hupeh Province, stating that Communists invaded the Catholic Mission at Chayuenkow, near Leokow, when they killed three Chinese priests, dispersed the seminarians and carried off Bishop Ricci, Fathers Checacci, Lazzeri, Maggini and Santini.

OGMORE BY-ELECTION.

LABOUR MEMBER
RETURNED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 20.

The by-election at Ogmor, due to the death of Mr. Vernon Hart, has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Williams, Labour, 19,356

Mr. Campbell, Communist, 5,219

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA
FLIGHT.SCOTT STARTS ON RETURN
JOURNEY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, May 20.

The airman Mr. Scott started on his return flight to England at 6.23 a.m.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA AIR
MAIL.

ARRIVES AT KUPANG.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BATAVIA, May 20.

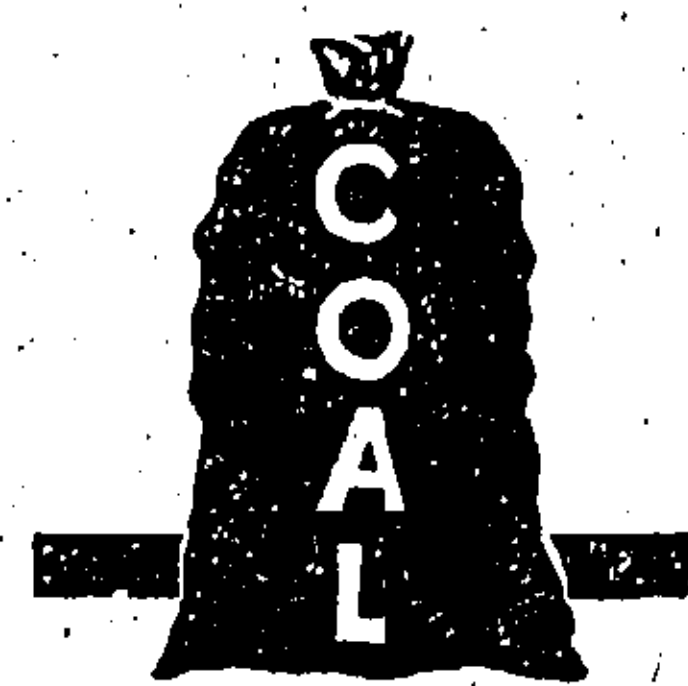
The Hercules, the newly-purchased Imperial Airways De Havilland air liner, carrying the England-Australia mail arrived at Kupang from Port Darwin at 12.50 p.m.

NETHERLAND'S QUEEN TO
VISIT PARIS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, May 20.

The Queen of the Netherlands has accepted the invitation of the French Government to visit the Colonial Exhibition in Paris.

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Sports News

COUNTY CRICKET MATCH RESULTS.

LANCASHIRE BEATEN AGAIN: ROOT TAKES NINE WICKETS CHEAPLY.

TOM LOWRY AND G. D. KEMP-WELCH GET CENTURIES: W. E. MERRITT PLAYS HAVOC WITH M.C.C. BATSMEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Following their recent defeat at the hands of Sussex, Lancashire again disappointed their supporters when they went down to Worcester on the latter's ground by 123 runs. After a shaky start, Lancashire were set to get 211 runs in the fourth innings but were skittled out for the poor total of 85, Root doing all the damage by taking 9 wickets for 23 runs.

Despite the fact that some very fine bowling analyses were returned, no less than seven centuries were recorded. Tom Lowry, of the New Zealand team claiming one, while G. D. Kemp-Welch, the Cambridge captain, also played a three-figure innings.

Batting.	Bowling.
Hammond (Gloucester) 108*	Tyldesley (Lancs.) 11 for 59
A. W. Carr (Notts) 140	Root (Worcester) 9 for 23
Bowley (Sussex) 103	Slater (Dorset) 8 for 63
Walker (Notts) 102	W. E. Merritt (M.C.C.) 7 for 28
Cook (Sussex) 101*	Larwood (Notts) 6 for 44
T. G. Lowry (N.Z.) 101*	A. Crompton (N.Z.) 6 for 48
G. D. Kemp-Welch (Cambs) 101*	Perks (Worcester) 5 for 10
	A. H. Fabin (Canb.) 5 for 38
	Watt (Kent) 4 for 8

*Not out.

WORCESTER v. LANCS.

EXCELLENT BOWLING FEATS.

Lancashire suffered another defeat when they journeyed to Worcester where they were beaten by the home county by 123 runs. Dick Tyldesley had a very successful match, taking 11 wickets in two innings for 60 runs, while Perks had 5 for 10 and Root 9 for 23. Worcester batted first but were all out for 123 runs. Tyldesley taking 5 wickets for 31 runs. Lancashire could only manage 75 when they went in, Perks (5 for 10) doing much damage with the ball.

In their second innings, Worcester again found Tyldesley (6 for 28) in fine form with the ball, as a result of which they were all out for 117 runs. Worse fate, however, was in store for Lancashire, for bowling like one inspired, Root took 9 wickets for 23 runs to dismiss the side for 85.

The scores were:—
Worcester, 1st innings 123
Tyldesley, 5 for 31
Lancashire, 1st innings 75
Perks, 5 for 10
Worcester, 2nd innings 117
Tyldesley, 6 for 28
Lancashire, 2nd innings 85
Root, 9 for 23.

SURREY v. HAMPSHIRE.

FIRST INNINGS POINTS FOR SURREY.

At the Oval, Surrey took first innings points from Hampshire. Surrey batted first and through steady scoring reached 245 runs before they were all out. Kennedy bowled well for Hampshire, taking 6 wickets for 80 runs.

Scoring was rather on the slow side when Hampshire went in and when they had reached 127 runs with all their wickets intact, the innings was declared closed. Surrey then went in again and declared at 103 for the loss of 2 wickets, but time was against them and stumps were drawn when Hampshire's second innings score stood at 125 for 5.

The scores were:—
Surrey, 1st innings 245
Kennedy, 6 for 80
Hampshire, 1st innings (dec.) 127
Surrey, 2nd innings (dec. for 2 wks.) 103
Hampshire, 2nd innings (total for 5 wks.) 125

DERBY v. KENT.

NINE-WICKET WIN FOR KENT.

This match was played at Derbyshire and ended in a win for the Hop County by nine wickets. Derby batted first, but with Freeman (6 for 63) bowling well, could only muster 150 runs. Kent replied with 170, Slater taking 8 for 63.

Going in for the second time, Derby compiled 137, Watt bowling well to take 4 wickets for 5 runs. Kent then went in and knocked off the required runs for the loss of one wicket, their total standing at 110 for 1 when stumps were drawn.

The scores were:—
Derby, 1st innings 160
Freeman, 6 for 63
Kent, 1st innings 170
Slater, 8 for 63
Derby, 2nd innings 137
Watt, 4 for 5
Kent, 2nd innings (total for 1 wk.) 110

SUSSEX v. GLOUCESTER.

THREE INDIVIDUAL CENTURIES.

These counties met at Brighton and at times did not permit of play to a finish. Gloucester took first innings points from Sussex. The latter batted first, but, faced against some good bowling, could only manage to compile 107 runs. Parker bowled well for Gloucester, taking 5 wickets for 59 runs. In reply to this total, Gloucester rattled up 239 for 5 declared, Hammond

MATERIAL IN COUNTY ELEVEN.

LANCASHIRE'S GREAT TRADITIONS.

THE LAPSE AT THE OVAL.

The majority of the first-class counties are still determined that there shall be no reduction in the number of matches in the championship: 28 must be played, otherwise a county is debarred from entering the competition. Several of the counties are living on the proceeds of the Test matches here and in Australia, for which they received £500 in 1929 and something like £1,400 last year. This and next summer, they cannot hope to receive anything like these sums of money, and this may cause them to modify the programme, for in recent years even the strongest counties like Notts, Kent, and Surrey have recorded a marked falling off in the gate receipts from purely county fixtures.

The report of the Notts Committee, for instance, says: "Gate receipts in county matches resulted in heavy loss as compared with the five previous years, the falling off being 27 per cent. The total takings for 15 home county matches were only £4,025 (of which £1,537 was for the Surrey match) as compared with £5,358 for 10 matches in 1929." I think it will be found on examination that about half the matches do not pay, and it would seem more than likely that by the end of 1932 the financial position of some counties may be harassing and bristling with difficulties.

However, it is not only on finances, but also on the extreme length of the programme that the objectors to the present scheme base their arguments, for they contend that harm is being done to our cricket by the fatigue entailed by incessant cricket from May to September. Our bowlers especially suffer from overwork. For the moment the policy of cricket every day prevails, but it is quite likely that there will be a change of pendulum at some distant date, and I was glad to see that G. R. Jackson, who has done such fine work for Derbyshire, made some pointed remarks on the matter at the annual general meeting of the County Club.

Famous Memories.

I can remember, as if it were but yesterday, the splendid bowling of Briggs, Mold, Watson and Barlow in the Surrey v. Lancashire match, at the Oval in August, 1889, and the live and inspiring captaincy of A. N. Hornby. The keenness and enthusiasm of Lancashire in the field made a deep impression on a schoolboy's mind, and from that day I became a fervent admirer of the Red Rose, though I am not always prepared to subscribe to the saying that "what Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow."

In later years I was to play against A. N. Hornby and hear in that incisive voice of his, "Well bowled, well bowled, Cuttill," and still later came the splendid eleven captained by A. O. MacLaren, who had with him R. H. Spooner, J. L. Tyldesley, L. O. S. Poidevin, J. Sharp, J. Hallows, H. C. Garrett, W. Cuttill, W. Findlay, W. Brew, and Lancashire, Champion County, Rest of England game, at the Oval, in September, 1904, and what greater contrast could there be between the attitude of the Lancashire team on that occasion and that adopted in the same fixture at the Oval last year! In the first instance all was enthusiasm and zeal; in the last, what appeared to be utter boredom, and an unmistakable slackness during, at any rate, the third and last day's play.

Travesty of the Game.

Of that game Wisden for 1931 remarks that "the cricket displayed by the Lancashire team was unworthy of a side carrying off the County Championship, much of the fielding being faulty and the batting, in several instances, casual to a degree." It was, indeed, a travesty of the game, and to one whose respect for Lancashire cricket is profound and who is mindful of her great traditions, it came as a positive shock. What evil genius prompted them to an attitude which was universally condemned I know not, nor has any explanation been given.

All well-wishers of Lancashire cricket will most fervently hope that the spirit shown on that day will have been exorcised long before the season begins.

Not even their Chairman, Sir Edwin Stockton, or Mr. T. A. Higson, their Hon. Treasurer, Lancashire's devoted supporters, would describe the present team as an ant.

(Continued on next column.)

M.C.C. fared none too well against the bowling of Crompton, who took 6 wickets for 40 runs, and were all out for 132, thus being forced to follow on. They were even more unsuccessful in their second effort when they collected only 48 runs. Merritt played havoc with the Marylebone batsmen, taking 7 wickets at the cost of 4 runs each.

The scores were:—
New Zealanders, 1st innings (9 wks., dec.) 302
Lowry, 101 not out.
M.C.C., 1st innings 132
Crompton, 6 for 40
M.C.C., 2nd innings 48
Merritt, 7 for 28.

INTER-CLUB GOLF.

STARTING TIMES FOR SUNDAY'S MATCH.

KOWLOON GOLF CLUB v. R.H.K. GOLF CLUB.

All starting times for the above match at Happy Valley on Sunday will be reserved from 9 a.m. till 11.30 a.m. inclusive.
9.00 and 10.12 a.m.—J. D. Thomson and F. J. de Rome.
9.00 and 10.10 a.m.—D. C. Wilson and W. M. Thomson.
9.03 and 10.20 a.m.—C. D. da Rosa and J. W. Franks.
9.12 and 10.21 a.m.—A. T. Drayley and C. B. Robertson.
9.16 and 10.28 a.m.—J. Pooler and A. O. Brown.
9.20 and 10.32 a.m.—W. M. Groves and P. J. J. Wodehouse.
9.24 and 10.30 a.m.—H. Buxton and P. Morrison.
9.28 and 10.34 a.m.—W. Hyde and A. E. Chapman.
9.32 and 10.44 a.m.—T. J. Price and S. Stacey.
9.36 and 10.48 a.m.—A. Laughton and H. Mundy.
9.40 and 10.52 a.m.—J. McKelvie and H. Hampton.
9.44 and 10.56 a.m.—E. C. Fincher and A. E. Clarke.
9.48 and 11.00 a.m.—J. Gellately and L. E. Longbottom.
9.52 and 11.04 a.m.—G. Reid and R. S. W. Paterson.
9.56 and 11.08 a.m.—W. G. Trice and P. E. Booker.
10.00 and 11.12 a.m.—J. King and J. H. B. Lee.
10.04 and 11.16 a.m.—E. R. Price and H. T. Brooks.
10.08 and 11.20 a.m.—E. G. Sewell and W. M. Smith.

Second Round.

In the second round the village gardener of Northam, the adjacent course, was the hero of the morning, beating the brightly-attired American, Tom Maguire, by 3 and 2. Andrews, the victor, has to work before the match, after which he resumes work. He had the local milkman as his caddy. All the villagers ran over to congratulate him.

To-day's surprises were:—
Lester Hartley beat one of the favourites, Edward Tippet, a London golfer, of Langley Park, by 2 and 1.
The young Midlander, Douglas Fiddian (Stourbridge) eliminated a former English champion, by 3 and 2.
The veteran, Robert Harris, beat the Scottish champion, Kenneth Greig, 2 up.

Several Americans fell. Nalcain of the Royal and Ancient, beat Paul Azbill, 4 and 3.

Rex Hartley, California, beat Douglas Grant, 3 and 2.

Hadden, of Orinda, America, beat Joshua Crane, of Brookline, 4 and 3.

John Foraman, of Winged Foot, had a walk over from the Oxonian American, Herbert Scheffel, who scratched.

Like a Country Fair.

May 20.

Amid scenes, more like a country fair than championship links, the thirty-two world's golfing elite set out to battle for the last eight places. Around the first tee price tickets on wares on local traders stalls flapped gaily in the breeze, while on the tenth green sat a little man beside a brazier selling cups of steaming hot tea and coffee.

Tolley Wins.

Amid such a scene Cyril Tolley narrowly escaped defeat. He turned all square but lost the 10 and 11, was two down until the seventeenth, where Stanley Lane, Mosely, found the crisis too much and topped his drive and bunkered his second shot, Tolley winning on the nineteenth green.

Voigt missed his putts which added spice to his match with the veteran Bernard Darwin until the turn where he was 2 up. Then by his fireworks he increased his lead to 4 up, but by birdies at the 11 and 12, he lost the thirteenth, but the match ended on the sixteenth where Darwin was bunkered and only managed to halve the hole.

Voigt meets the ex-Nottinghamshire miner Sam Roper, who gave Bobby Jones a fright last year in the same championship.

Fourth Round Results.

Fourth round results: The Corinthian football player, Morrison, beat Captain Pearson by 2 and 1. Scotland's hope, William Tulloch, Cathkin Braes, beat Alex. Hill, Sandy Lodge, by 3 and 2. Weathered beat Allan Macbeth by 7 and 6. The 10-year-old conqueror of the 10-year-old, Alan Newey, beat David Darwin by 5 and 4. Voigt beat Darwin by 3 and 2. The ex-Surrey champion, Reg Straker beat Lester Hartley 1 up. Tolley beat Lane on the nineteenth. Douglas Fiddian, Stourbridge, beat Darsie Watson, Royal Ashdown, by 2 and 1. The 63-year-old chairman of Lloyds Bank, Beaumont Pense, beat Syd Matthews, Mosley, by 4 and 3.

BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF.

AMERICANS FARE BADLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 19.

In the third round of the British Amateur Championship at Westward Ho, Voigt beat Abercrombie, Fairbanks' conqueror, by 2 and 1. Roger Wethered beat T. Torrance by 4 and 2.

Dr. McCormack beat Demaria, a wealthy young Argentinian, by 3 and 2.
Cyril Tolley beat Robert Harris by 4 and 2.

America's Only Hops.

Douglas Fiddian beat Hadden at the 21st.
Martin Smith (Royal St. George's) beat John Forsman (Winged Foot) at the 20th, leaving Voigt as the sole player remaining of the eleven Americans. Voigt meets Bernard Darwin in the next round.

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HOTEL MANAGER FINED.

ALLOWING DRINKS TO BE TAKEN AFTER MIDNIGHT.

WHAT TIME SHOULD BE ALLOWED FOR CONSUMPTION?

Mr. Alphonse Hund, the manager of the St. Francis Hotel, was summoned before Mr. W. Schofield at Central Magistrate yesterday for allowing alcohol to be consumed on the premises of the Hotel during prohibited hours.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, appearing for the defence, pleaded guilty to a technical offence. He said there was no doubt that people were in the Hotel drinking after midnight, but those drinks were bought before midnight. Mr. Brutton submitted that reasonable time was allowed after midnight for drinks purchased before that hour to be consumed, and added that there was no summons for selling drinks after midnight, but merely for drinking after that hour. The summons stated the time was 12.30 a.m. but it was, in fact, 12.20 a.m. The defence, however, would not dispute that, as it was only a matter of ten minutes.

No Complaints Before.

Continuing, Mr. Brutton said that since being spoken to by the police, the management had taken every step to clear the place by 12.10 a.m. at the latest. There had been no more complaints since then, nor were there any before the present summons was taken out.

Inspector Bloor said that when he visited the premises he found fifteen persons in the lounge and another nine in the bar. They all had drinks before them and gave the appearance that they intended to be there for some time. Mr. Hund was not there at the time, and it was probable that people in the Hotel took advantage of his absence.

In reply to Mr. Schofield, Inspector Bloor said that the Hotel had conducted their business in a satisfactory manner before.

Remarking that ten minutes after twelve was sufficient time for customers to consume what drinks were purchased before midnight, the magistrate imposed a fine of £5.

BIG FIRE AT AMOY.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE BUILDING BURNED DOWN.

OFFICES AND GODOWN GUTTED.

According to a brief cable received by the local offices of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire yesterday, their Amoy offices, together with a large godown, were completely destroyed by a fire which broke out on the Company's premises on Monday afternoon.

Though full details were not available up till yesterday afternoon when our representative called at the firm's local offices, it is feared that much damage has been done. From what little news has come to hand, it is presumed that the outbreak must have raged for several hours before firemen got it under control as it is said that the people working in the office were able to save the majority of the office records and files.

Heavy Damage.

The scene of the fire was the old British Concession at Amoy. On the property which fronts the Bund, were three large godowns and the offices of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. All three godowns appear to have been involved, but the damage to two of them was not serious. The other and the offices were gutted.

It was feared, at one time, that the fire would spread to the buildings nearby, the one adjacent to it being occupied by the Nestle Milk Company but fortunately this was prevented.

The cause of the fire is not known but it is believed the loss will be very heavy as the godown which was gutted contained, at the time, a large store of cargo.



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NEW SCREW CAP

Simple Safe & Secure

No corkscrew necessary

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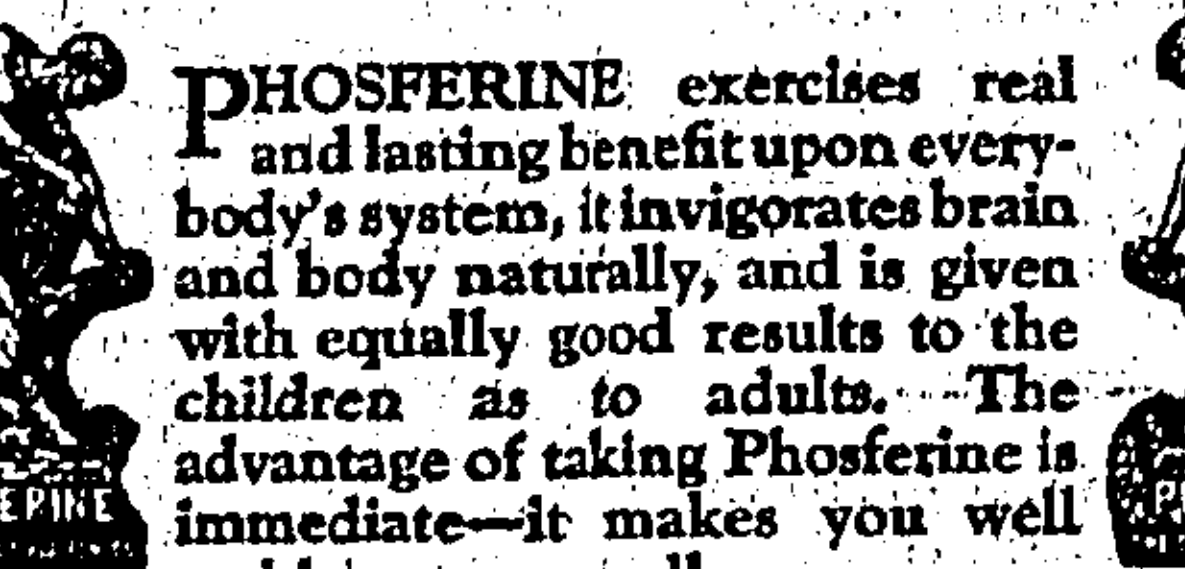
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SOLE AGENTS

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Sleeplessness Maternity Weakness Lumbago Nerve Shock Anemia
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **TUESDAY, the 25th DAY of MAY, 1931, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **OBOWAN LAND** at Fok Wing Street, Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 25 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1866.		Fok Wing Street, Shamshuipo.	As per sale plan.	48	2,388	

[748]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
Inland Lot No. 3186.		Fok Wing Street, Shamshuipo.	As per sale plan.	12	11,000	

[749]

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Detached and Semi-detached Villas. Modern Construction with Garage.

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

State with Modern Conveniences.

COMING ???



WILKINS' NORTH POLE TRIP.

GERMAN EXPLORER LEAVES TO JOIN EXPEDITION.

Oslo, May 12.—The German polar explorer, Dr. Villinger, is in Oslo on his way to Bergen to join the Sir Hubert Wilkins polar expedition in the submarine Nautilus.

Dr. Villinger says the expedition will not plunge precipitately into adventure but first will carry out extensive tests before thinking of entering the Polar basin. The tests will be at Svalbard and along the edge of the Polar ice cap.

The results of these tests may necessitate the postponement of the trip to the North Pole until next year but if tests are thoroughly satisfactory it may be possible to make a trip to the North Pole and return to Svalbard this summer, leaving the trip across to Alaska until next year.

Dr. Villinger speaks of an interesting experiment that will be tried at the North Pole. He says if the Nautilus finds the airship Graf Zeppelin, which is also going to the Arctic, at the Pole an attempt will be made to exchange members of the crews of airship and submarine in order to prove whether it is possible to station and relieve a meteorological expedition at the North Pole.

Money and Markets.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

LEAN YEAR REVIEWED BY CHAIRMAN.

EFFECT OF SILVER SLUMP IN CHINA.

The thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on March 31, Mr. J. N. Ryrie, the Chairman, presiding.

Mr. Ryrie said: It is not necessary for me to remind you of the acute and world-wide depression of the past year, as we are all feeling the effects of this, and no doubt you have studied the views, both practical and theoretical, as to the causes to which this depression is attributed by the chairman of the big banks and other eminent economists, but perhaps you will expect me to express my views on the situation. It is, I think, to the catastrophic fall in prices that we must look for the cause of this depression, and it is in their efforts to account for the decline in prices that our leading authorities differ so much, but, while no doubt other factors have contributed, the fact is that supply has overtaken demand.

I do not believe that a scarcity or the maldistribution of gold is necessarily responsible for the fall, nor do I believe that a different monetary policy would have altered the situation, indeed, I think that, beginning with the boom after the War, and again during a more recent period, credit was granted too freely and with the result that inflation and over-production followed. The various vain attempts to hold up prices in the face of over-production by means of pools and schemes to restrict supplies have also proved a source of weakness.

Gold Distribution.

The maldistribution of gold is the effect rather than the cause of the fall in the price level and due to the difficulty of debtor countries, particularly those producing primary products, have in discharging their obligations owing to low prices and high tariff walls, while of course the purchasing power of such countries has been reduced. Then in spite of her large holding of gold, the United States is suffering equally with other countries from low prices, depression in trade and unemployment, while, if there were any real scarcity of gold, money would not be so cheap as it is to-day, and this being the position we must attribute the fall in prices and the consequent depression to causes other than a lack of credit.

There is disequilibrium between production and consumption as the result of the low prices ruling for primary products and the comparatively high prices demanded for manufactured articles, and until this loss of balance is adjusted we are not likely to see any improvement in trade generally, and as prices of raw materials are already so low the adjustment must come from a reduction in the cost of manufactured goods, into which wages, in this country particularly, enter so largely. The disequilibrium to which I have referred is illustrated by the fact that, while we are buying our raw materials at more or less pre-war prices, we are demanding about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level for the goods we export, this being due to the disparity between wholesale and retail prices, the latter of which are responsible for the still high cost of living and which in turn stands in the way of a reduction in wages.

India.

On this occasion last year I had to report unfavourably upon the conditions in India and to-day, I regret to say, I can only describe the course of events during the past year as depressing and deplorable. It was to be expected, of course, that India would participate in the world-wide depression and, like other countries producing primary products, would suffer as the result of the further severe fall in prices of cotton, jute, tea and other products, but to this, unfortunately, has been added the ill effects of Congress activities in the shape of a civil disobedience campaign and the boycott of British goods, which have proved disastrous to the general trade of the country and brought suffering to the people. The damaging effects of this political agitation upon trade and finance are to be seen in every direction and particularly in the recently published Indian Budget figures.

In Ceylon there was no boycott or civil disobedience, but none the less the island has participated in the world-wide depression. There was no serious decline in the average price of Ceylon tea during the past year, but with reduced shipments the value of these fell from about £20,000,000 to £17,000,000. It is from the serious decline in the price of rubber that Ceylon has suffered most, the shipments having fallen off from 80,000 tons in 1929 to 75,000 tons last year, while in value there is the enormous decline from say £3,000,000 to not much more than £1,500,000.

British Malaya.

British Malaya, of course, has felt the effects of not only the disastrous decline in rubber, but also the heavy fall in tin, and the condition of affairs there has been even more serious than elsewhere, with many failures of dealers in both exports and imports. The average price of rubber last year was only 1/4d. as compared with 10d. in 1929, while the corresponding averages for tin are about 1/4d. and 2/4d. The gross shipments of rubber, which include imports from the Dutch East Indies were 547,000 tons, against 579,000 tons in 1929 but it is the comparative values of these that bring the position home, as while the latter quantity entered at over £30,000,000, the value of the shipments last year was not much in excess of £27,000,000. The shipments of tin, at about 60,000 tons compare with 102,000 tons in 1929, the relative values being say £1,000,000 and £21,000,000. Then, to show the loss of balance between the prices of primary products and manufactured goods, I may mention that, while the total imports into British Malaya last year are valued at £82,000,000, the exports are put down as worth only £79,000,000, the figures for 1929 being £102,000,000 and £107,000,000 respectively.

In speaking of China, in which perhaps I may include Hong Kong, the worst and most disturbing feature of the past year was the perpendicular drop in silver from 21/8d. to 14 1/16d., with a more or less corresponding decline in the sterling value of the Shanghai tael from 2s. 1 1/16d. to 1s. 4 1/2d. and in the Hong Kong dollar from 1s. 8 1/2d. to 1s. 1 1/16d. This, of course, had a disastrous effect upon imports and, owing to lack of demand from consuming countries, exports have not benefited, while at times, China, like India, has been a seller instead of a buyer of silver, which, as is the case with other commodities, suffers from over-production.

The fall in silver, of course, does not only affect China and Manchuria, but other countries exporting to China, such as Burma and Siam, from which sources China draws large supplies of yoke. Then a further result of the low price

of silver is not only to keep foreign goods out of China, but to encourage the manufacture in China of cotton goods which, in addition to Japanese goods, are now competing with British goods in Eastern markets. Otherwise, conditions in China appear to be settling down and more under the control of the present Government. The receipts of the Chinese Maritime Customs last year show a further increase at tael 180,000,000, and the duties are now levied in the form of gold units, but it will not be surprising if in the current year these receipts show a decline as the result of reduced imports.

Outlook for Current Year.

In referring last year to the outlook for the then current year I said it was obscure, and it is more than ever difficult to-day to forecast what is in store for us this year. The losses sustained in the past year, as the result of the unprecedented fall in prices of every commodity, has created a want of confidence which must be restored before we can hope to see any real improvement, and we cannot expect this until there is clear evidence of some stability in the price level and the many necessary adjustments to the new conditions are effected. So far as this country is concerned, the constantly increasing National Expenditure, and the resulting heavy burden of taxation, requires to be taken in hand vigorously, and we must hope the Royal Commission appointed to report upon unemployment insurance and the more recently appointed Economy Committee will point the way to less extravagant spending. In the meantime the coming Budget is awaited with apprehension and until the means to be adopted for the purpose of meeting the large deficit are disclosed there is not likely to be any activity in trade or confidence in the future.

The feeling in favour of a tariff on imports of manufactured articles is growing and so far as this is intended for revenue purposes and to avoid any further increase in direct taxation I would welcome it, but to suggest the imposition of a tariff temporarily for the purpose of raising prices seems to me a most disturbing proposal.

No Signs of Revival.

At the moment, therefore, I see no definite signs of any distinct revival in trade and the fact that so much shipping is unemployed and railway traffic receipts show no upward movement is not encouraging. But as the selling prices of so many primary products are now below the cost of production it is difficult to believe that a portion of this kind can continue indefinitely, and I think it is not too much to say that we have at least arrived at a convalescent stage, though some means of adjusting the cost of manufactured goods to the price of materials we import, by a readjustment of money wages or otherwise, is required to bring about a normal exchange of commodities.

The prospects of Indian trade depend largely upon some early change for the better in the political situation and the coming Monsoon, both uncertain factors, but with an improvement in the economic position as the result of better prices for cotton, jute and tea, I would look for less interference with the trade and finance of the country. To refer in detail to the outlook in other Eastern markets would be taking up your time unnecessarily, as this will depend almost entirely upon whether or not there is an improvement in the demand for and prices of rubber, tin, rice and sugar, though so far as China is concerned the trade in and with that country will be influenced by the course of silver. From all I have said you will understand I do not take a very optimistic view of our prospects this year, but you may rely that we are not only watching the situation closely but are alive to the necessity of exercising caution, and I can only hope that at our next meeting we may be able to render a satisfactory account of our operations.

IMPORTS-PRICES CURRENT.

The reports and prices are published as supplied by Importers, and the Chamber cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Metals.	
Market dull.	
Home and local prices down.	
IRON AND STEEL—	
Steel Nail Rods ... per cwt.	\$8.80
" Bars (round 4 to 12) ...	5.00-5.70
" Angles ...	5.65
" Rods ...	5.35
" Joists ...	5.40-7.00
" Sheets (4' x 8' x 7) ...	10.00
" Plates ...	6.30
Small round rods ...	6.00-6.35
Hoops, black steel ...	7.00
Galvanized ...	16.00
Black Tubes 1 1/2" ... Discount 70% c. & f.	
Galv. Tubes 1 1/2" ...	60%
Wire Nails 1 1/2" ... p. picul	\$10.80-10.50
Galvan. corrugated sheets, (24" x 10.50)	
24/26 ... per 100 lbs.	\$20.11-18.50
Galvanized flat sheets, 1/8"	
1/8", 24" x 4' x 10' ... per lb.	\$14.50
Galv. wire 16/22 ... p. picul	17.00-18.00
LEAD—	
B.M., Spot ... p. picul	\$10.50 \$10.00
To arrive ...	15.10
Australian ...	10.30
B.H.P., Spot ...	10.40
To arrive ...	10.20
WASTE & OLD MATERIALS—	
British ...	
English L.C.W., 20' x 14',	
100 lbs. Spot ... p. box	\$16.00
To arrive ...	16.00
English L.C.W., 18' x 14',	
100 lbs. Spot ... p. box	17.10
To arrive ...	17.40
American L.C.W. (Spot) 20' x 14',	
100 lbs., 112 sheets ... per box No. 100	
American L.C.W. To arrive 20' x 14',	
100 lbs., 112 sheets ... per box	\$19.00

Petroleum Products.

WHITE ROSE BRAND	
... per case	\$8.35
COCK BRAND ...	8.30
COCK BRAND ...	8.35
EAGLE BRAND ...	2 tins 8.00
... bulk	7.40
SOCONY MOTOR GAROLINE ...	case 11.15
SILVER HORN ...	case 8.30
CHOWN BRAND ...	65 lbs. 2 tins 8.00
CROSS BRAND ...	8 1/2 galls. 68 lbs. bulk 7.40
LAMP GLASS ...	8 1/2 galls. 71 lbs. bulk 7.14
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT ...	case 11.15
... 2 tins	10.00
... bulk	10.40
... gallon (ex pump)	1.25
SCALE ...	
... case	8.30
YIN FOO ...	8.10
TEXACO MOTOR SPIRIT ...	11.16
... per gal. ex pump	1.25

Flour.

MARKET—Weak.	
QUOTATIONS—	
American ... per sack	\$4.40
" Straight ...	\$2.80-3.10
" Cut off ...	2.00-2.20
Australian No. 1 ...	3.00-3.25
Canadian Cut off ...	3.05-3.15
" Straight ...	3.00-3.10
" Mixture ...	2.85
" 2nd Clear ...	2.05
STOCK:	
American ...	450,000 bags
Canadian ...	80,000
Australian ...	40,000
Total ...	570,000 bags

Sundries.

WINDOW GLASS—	
Fair average sizes	
1/16" thick (18 oz.) p. box	\$ 8.50
1/8" ...	17.25
China, India and Straits Produce.	
SUGAR—	
Java, ...	For Reported sales
Rough White ...	\$8.20-8.35
Do ...	8.25-8.35
Fine White ...	8.45-8.55
Rough Brown ...	7.45-8.05
Do ...	7.95-7.05
Molasses ...	7.95-8.35

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUDDY, May 10.	
Paris ...	124.25
New York ...	4.80 17/32
Brussels ...	24.00
Geneva ...	35.23
Amsterdam ...	12.11
Milan ...	62.91
Berlin ...	20.42
Stockholm ...	18.14
Copenhagen ...	18.10
Oslo ...	18.10
Vienna ...	24.00
Prague ...	104
Helsingfors ...	103
Madrid ...	48.8
Lisbon ...	108.25
Athens ...	375
Bucharest ...	817
Rio ...	38
Buenos Aires ...	35 1/10
Montevideo ...	30
Bombay ...	1/5 13/16
Shanghai ...	1/2
Hong Kong ...	11 1/2
Yokohama ...	2/- 13/32
Silver—	
Spot ...	12 0/16
Forward ...	12 1/2

SHIPBUILDERS, SHIP REPAIRERS, BOILER MAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC WELDERS, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

THE TAKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
SALVAGE TUG "TAIKOO"
TAKOO DOCKYARD
—DRY DOCK—
Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships Up to 4,771 Tons Displacement.
Electric Cranes at Sea Wall.
Capable of Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, HONG KONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

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TELEPHONE: 37211
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Oil-burning Passenger Steamers that satisfy the most critical passengers for superior appointments, speed, safety, comfort and efficient service—Cuisine unrivalled.

Fitted with Every convenience for travel in tropical waters as well as in cold climates—swimming pool, gymnasium, bar, verandahs, spacious promenade decks.

Vessels ventilated on the thermo-tank system throughout. Surgeon, Stewards, laundry, hair dressers, cinema, orchestra.

NEXT SAILING

"S.S. 'GANGE'" ... 17th June.
Particular attention is called to the S.S. "Gange" which will make the passage:—

Hong Kong to Italy ... 24 days
Hong Kong to London ... 26 days

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BATAVIA—HONG KONG.
FARE 244/8/6. Inclusive of Railway and Aeroplane Fares.

THOS. COOK
You may book with AMERICAN EXPRESS
JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

TO BATAVIA—Through Java and Bali back via Makassar.

S.S. "TIJIKARANG" ... 2nd June.
S.S. "TIJONDARI" ... 16th June.

TO BALI via Manila—Makassar—Soerabaya back through Java via Batavia.

M.S. "TJINEGARA" ... 28th May.
S.S. "TJIDAKA" ... 9th June.

TO AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TIJONDARI" ... 23rd May.

For further particulars apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Yokohama Building
Telephone 28015.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 21st May	Noon
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 21st May	2 p.m.
HONGKONG & HANGKOW	"KWANGTUNG"	On 22nd May	Noon
NEWCHOW	"IOHANG"	On 22nd May	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 24th May	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th May	Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 24th May	2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"NEUCHOW"	On 25th May	5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 26th May	Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 27th May	5 p.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, OHSU & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 29th May	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 31st May	Noon
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 5th June	2 p.m.
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, OHSU & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 12th June	2 p.m.

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FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, £76 RETURN.

LONDON (via Australia) from £136-15-0.

(Australian Newspapers on file)

STEAMER	Due Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
TAIPING	12th June	22nd May	22nd June	11th June
CHANGTE	10th July	19th June	22nd July	8th July
TAIPING	11th Aug.	18th July	21st Aug.	6th Aug.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents—HONG KONG—SHANGHAI.

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The M.S. "DANMARK"

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Other Sailings:—	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Malaya"	28th May	28th June
M.S. "Africa"	27th June	28th July
M.S. "Chile"	30th July	30th August
M.S. "Danmark"	28th August	28th September

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Doctor carried.

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For Passage, apply:—

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Telephone 28016. YONG BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 19, 1931.										MAY 20, 1931.									
STATION	Hour Kept Sighted Time	BAROMETER at Sea Level		TEMPERATURE	WIND Direction	WIND Force		Sea State	Sky	BAROMETER at Sea Level		TEMPERATURE	WIND Direction	WIND Force		Sea State	Sky		
		Inches	Milli.			Force (Knots)	Force (Miles Per Hour)			Inches	Milli.			Force (Knots)	Force (Miles Per Hour)				
Wladivostok...	12	29.57	751.1	63	NW	5	0	6	29.89	759.3	50	...	SE	0	0	...	c		
Nemuro	11	29.80	757.0	...	SSW	2	5	5	29.80	757.0	...	...	WNW	2	0	...	...		
Hakodate	...	29.80	757.0	...	SSW	5	5	...	29.75	755.5	...	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Tokio	...	29.92	760.0	...	SE	1	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	...	0	1	...	...		
Kochi	...	29.98	761.5	...	SE	1	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	WSW	0	1	...	...		
Nagasaki	...	30.08	763.5	...	WSW	1	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Kagoshima	...	30.04	763.0	...	...	...	...	...	29.93	761.5	...	...	...	0	0	...	...		
Oshima	...	30.02	762.5	...	N	2	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	SE	0	1	...	...		
Naha	...	30.00	762.0	...	NE	1	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	SE	0	1	...	...		
Ishigakijima	...	29.94	760.5	...	E	1	...	...	29.85	758.5	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...		
Bonin Island	...	29.88	758.0	...	N	1	...	...	29.85	761.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chefoo	15	29.89	759.2	48	S	4	0	6	29.81	757.2	60	...	SW	1	0	...	...		
Shanghai	14	30.06	763.6	59	G	S	4	0	29.86	758.4	59	4	SSE	2	0	...	...		
Gutzlaff	...	30.19	766.8	58	SE	4	0	6	30.00	762.0	60	...	...	2	0	...	...		
Wenchow	...	30.04	763.1	61	G	NNE	2	d	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Foochow	...	29.98	761.5	69	G	NE	2	...	29.87	758.7	69	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Amoy	...	29.97	761.2	72	4	ENE	2	r	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Taihouku	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Taihu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tainan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Koshun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pescadores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hong Kong	14	29.78	756.4	73	3	E	5	orm	6	29.77	756.2	77	3	...	0	0	...		
Gap Rock	...	29.78	755.9	79	7	E	5	0	6	29.76	755.9	79	7	...	0	0	...		
Macao	...	29.74	755.5	76	4	ESE	4	0	6	29.74	755.3	77	1	NNE	2	0	...		
Hoihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Prata Island	...	29.81	757.1	85	6	SSR	4	0	6	29.80	757.0	85	6	S	0	0	...		
Phulien	16	29.69	754.0	88	8	E	2	bc	7	29.76	756.8	77	8	ENE	1	4	bc		
Tourane	...	29.89	754.2	88	8	SE	4	b	7	29.71	754.6	88	8	SW	2	bc	...		
Cape St. James	...	29.79	756.7	91	6	S	4	bc	6	29.83	757.6	81	6	SW	2	c	...		
Basco	14	29.83	757.8	91	8	SSR	2	b	6	29.83	757.6	81	6	...	...	...	...		
Aparri	...	29.81	757.1	94	6	SSE	2	b	6	29.83	757.6	81	6	...	0	0	...		
Tuguegarao	...	29.80	757.0	91	6	...	0	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Vigan	...	29.80	757.0	91	6	WSW	2	bc	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Manila	...	29.80	757.0	94	8	SE	4	bc	6	29.83	757.6	81	6	...	0	b	...		
Legaspi	...	29.82	757.4	91	8	ENE	2	1	6	29.82	757.4	83	0	...	0	bc	...		
Calbayog	...	29.83	757.6	91	8	SSE	2	b	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tacloban	...	29.82	757.3	88	8	S	4	bc	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hilo	...	29.80	757.0	91	8	NE	4	bc	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cebu	...	29.80	757.0	91	8	NE	4	b	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Surigao	...	29.83	757.7	88	8	ENE	4	b	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Saipan	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Guam	12.22	29.90	759.5	...	6	NE	4	b	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Yap	11.00	29.88	759.0	...	6	ESE	4	bc	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Labuan	14	29.80	756.9	90	1	N	4	b	6	29.82	757.4	80	1	...	...	...	c		

May 20. 10A 35m.—The anticyclone has weakened and is now central over S.W. Japan. The depression remains central to the east of Tourane. Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.94 inches. Total since January 1, 20.41 inches, against an average of 18.22 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON MAY 21.

District.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

S. winds, moderate; fair to showery.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 21.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.82	29.75
Temperature	73	78	81
Humidity	94	93	91
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	E	ESE	SSR
Force	5	1	1
Weather	ORM	OF	O
Rain	1.11	0.00	0.07

Highest open-air Temperature, 19: 78

Lowest open-air Temperature, 29: 78

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 53, Fleet Street, E.C.4, is constantly receiving enquiries from Home Manufacturers regarding suitable Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

Local Companies desirous of taking up further Agencies will let us know the Lines in which they are interested the information will be forwarded to London and passed on to interested parties as opportunity offers.

This Service is offered to our Readers without charge and, of course no obligation is incurred on either side.

The Required Information should be sent to the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., 11, Lee Hing Street, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

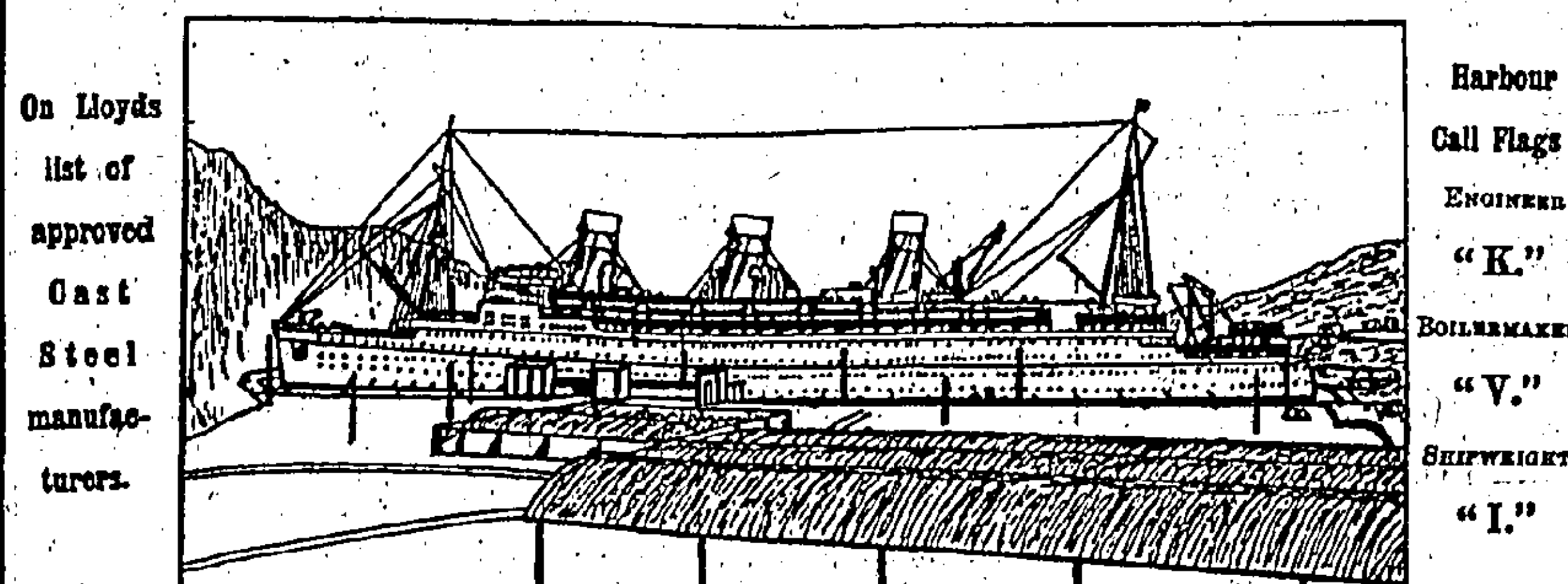
From May 20 to 26, 1931.

Days of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Thur.	21	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		01.00	3.9	08.58	3.4
Fri.	22	11.00	7.3	18.55	0.3
		02.10	8.8	04.10	3.5
Sat.	23	11.40	7.2	19.55	0.4
Sun.	24	12.30	7.0	20.58	0.5
Mon.	25	13.25	6.5	21.50	0.8
Tues.	26	14.33	6.0	22.45	1.0
		00.15	4.4	10.30	3.8
Wed.	27	16.05	5.5	23.31	1.5
		00.35	4.8	11.49	3.2
		17.50	5.1	—	—

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOI DOCK CO., LTD.,

Head Office and Works:

KOWLOON, HONG KONG. DOCK OWNERS, SHIP DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON, STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS, WELDERS AND ELECTRICIANS.



T.S.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN."

In No. 1 Dock.—Dims: 666' 0" O.A. x 89' 6" x 48' 6" Mld.—26,000 tons gross.

The Company possesses Six Granite Docks and Two Patent Slipways.

The dimensions of No. 1 Dock are 700 x 88 x 30' 6" over all, H.W.O.S.T.

Salvage Tug "Henry Keswick," 2,000 I.P.H. Wireless Call Signal: V.P.B.T.

and Flag Call Signal: T.H.Q.B. Shoerlegs capable of lifting 80 tons.

Codes Used:—A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition, Western Union, Bentley's and Watkins.

Kindly send enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Docks, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" "YANGSANG" "CHAKSANG" "YATSHING"	Sun., 24th May, at 7 a.m. Wed., 27th May, at 7 a.m. Sun., 31st May, at 7 a.m. Wed., 3rd June, at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" "HOSANG" "YUENSANG"	Mon., 6th June, at 3 p.m. Tue., 16th June, at 3 p.m. Mon., 22nd June, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG" "KUMSANG" "SUISANG"	Tues., 2nd June, at 7 a.m. Fri., 19th June, at 7 a.m. Wed., 1st July, at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Wed., 27th May, at Noon Fri., 5th June, at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHIESHING" "CHEONGSHING"	Sun., 24th May, at 7 a.m. Sun., 7th June, at 7 a.m.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN.—Excellent First Class Accommodation on Through Steamers from CALCUTTA to JAPAN at the Specially Reduced Return Fare of \$25.00 to KORE. These Return Tickets are available for Three Months.

For Freight or Passage, apply to:—

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Telephones: 30311.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON:—

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1st DECEMBER/31st MAY ... £22. 0. 0d.

To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO

Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 14th June

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" ... 23rd May

Motor Vessel "GLENAP" ... 10th June

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 3rd July

**A
COMPREHENSIVE AND COM-
PLETE REPORT
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST**

**"HONG KONG
WEEKLY
PRESS,"
"THE CHINA OVERLAND
TRADE REPORT."**

30 Cents per Copy.

Subscription, paid in advance—
per annum for delivery in Hong
Kong \$12; including Postage to
any part of the world—\$18.

**EXCHANGE.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

May 20, 1931.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer...	11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	11 1/2
Bank Bills, 4 months	11 1/2
Bank Bills, 6 months	11 1/2
Bank Bills, 12 months	11 1/2
Documents 4 months	11 1/2
Documents 6 months	11 1/2
Documents 12 months	11 1/2
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	60 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight	64 1/2
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	23 9/16
Credits, 60 days sight	24 11/16
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	65 1/2
Bank, on demand	65 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	65 1/2
Bank, on demand	65 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	71 7/8
ON YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	4 1/2
ON MANILA:—	
On demand	47 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	41 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	
On demand	59 1/2
ON HAIKONG:—	
On demand	60 1/2
ON SAIGON:—	
On demand	60 1/2
ON HANKOW:—	
On demand	18 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying	1/6 1/2
Rate	1/6 1/2
Bar SILVER, per oz.	12 9/16

**HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$2,500,000
Silver \$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors \$20,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Board of Directors:

Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MacKie, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell, Secretary.
Hon. Mr. R. L. Lewis, Esq.,
G. Miskin, Esq.,
T. E. Pearce, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
T. H. R. Shaw, Esq.,
J. P. Warren, Esq.,
Chief Manager: V. M. Grayburn, Esq.

BRANCHES:—
Amoy, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Sumatra, Malacca, Penang, Hong Kong, 18th May, 1931. [25]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 18th May, 1931. [25]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 18th July, 1930. [9]

**EQUITABLE EASTERN BANK-
ING CORPORATION.**

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—
U.S. \$4,700,000.
HEAD OFFICE: 18, PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world. Interest Rates on Application.

This Bank is entirely owned by THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New York, with Resources over U.S. \$2,000,000,000.
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.
[28]

**NEDELANDSKE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.**

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital: Gldrs. 150,000,000. (\$12,500,000).

Paid-Up Capital: Gldrs. 80,000,000. (\$6,400,000).

Reserve Fund: Gldrs. 40,015,000. (\$3,201,250).

Head Office: Amsterdam.

Eastern Head Office: Batavia.

BRANCHES:—Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Bonting, Calcutta, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Medan, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

*This office has kept up to date since 1924.

London Bankers:—

National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

A. STOKKINK, Manager.

Hong Kong, 12th May, 1931. [30]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Hong Kong Currency.

Authorized Capital: \$11,000,000.

Paid-Up Capital: \$6,000,000.

Reserve Fund: \$1,100,000.

Branches:—

Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

London Bankers:—

The London Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents

all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Manager.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833.

Head Office: London.

Paid-up Capital \$3,000,000

Reserve Fund \$4,000,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors \$3,000,000

Agencies and Branches:—

ALGERIA, ANTOING, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, Cebu, COLOMBO, Dairen, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KAILASH, KANGAROO, KATOW, KOLKATA, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, MEDAN, MUMBAI, NEW YORK, Peking, PENANG, Rangoon, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, Tientsin, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.

Hong Kong, 18th March, 1931. [30]

**BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE
POUR LE
COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE**

(Incorporated in France).

Princes Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up Frs. 50,000,000

Special Working Capital: 50,000,000

Reserves 22,310,000

BRANCHES:—

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hue, Thanh-hoa, Vinh, Nam-Penh, Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

BANKERS:—

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.

San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1928.

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.**

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital £1,050,000

Reserve Fund and Rest £1,098,945

BANKERS:—

The Bank of England and Midland Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES:—

Batavia, Bencoolen, Bonting, Calcutta, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Medan, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Hong Kong Branch:—

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Travellers Cheques issued.

Trustee and Executorships undertaken.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 29th April, 1931. [29]

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 26, 1929, under special charter of The National Government as an

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

Subscribed Capital: \$25,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital: \$24,710,300.00

Reserve Funds: \$3,820,503.92

Head Office: Shanghai.

Hong Kong Branch: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY, INC.**

Head Office: 65, Broadway, New York.

Capital U.S. \$5,000,000

Surplus U.S. \$1,072,545

Reserves U.S. \$1,033,208

BRANCHES:—

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Bahia, Barcelona, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Chicago, Colono, Copenhagen, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Medan, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY in Principal Cities of United States of America and Canada.

All classes of Commercial Banking Transactions undertaken.

Personal investment accounts handled.

The Company offers to intending travellers the use of its "Travelers Cheques" and Letters of Credit and, in addition, the world wide services of its thoroughly equipped Travel Department.

Affiliated with

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

Resources Over \$2,500,000,000

C. H. BENSON, General Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1928.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD

Established 1917.

Head Office: SINGAPORE.

Hong Kong Office: 13, Queen's R. C.

Authorized Capital: Straits \$20,000,000

Issued \$10,000,000

Paid-up \$5,000,000

Reserve Liabilities of Shareholders \$4,000,000

Surplus \$1,250,000

Branches, Agencies and Correspondents in the principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

TAN ENG HOON, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital Frs. 63,400,000.00

Reserve Fund Frs. 102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:—

Bangkok, Hong Kong, Quinhon, Battambang, Hue, Saigon, Cantho, Mengtze, Shanghai, Canton, Nam-Dinh, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Thanh-hoa, Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peiping, Tourane, Hankow, Nam-Penh, Vinh, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:—

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

In New York: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

A. BONNAUD, Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st May, 1931. [32]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 10,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 115,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Alexandria, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Kai Yuen, Santos, Berlin, Karachi, Rangoon, Bombay, Kobe, Soerabaya, Calcutta, London, San Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Seattle, Changchun, Los Angeles, Sumatran, Dairen, Manila, Shanghai, Fongtien, Nagasaki, Shimogasaki, (Dairen), Nagoya, Singapore, Hankow, New York, Sydney, Harbin, Osaka, Tientsin, Peiping, Fushan, Taichang.

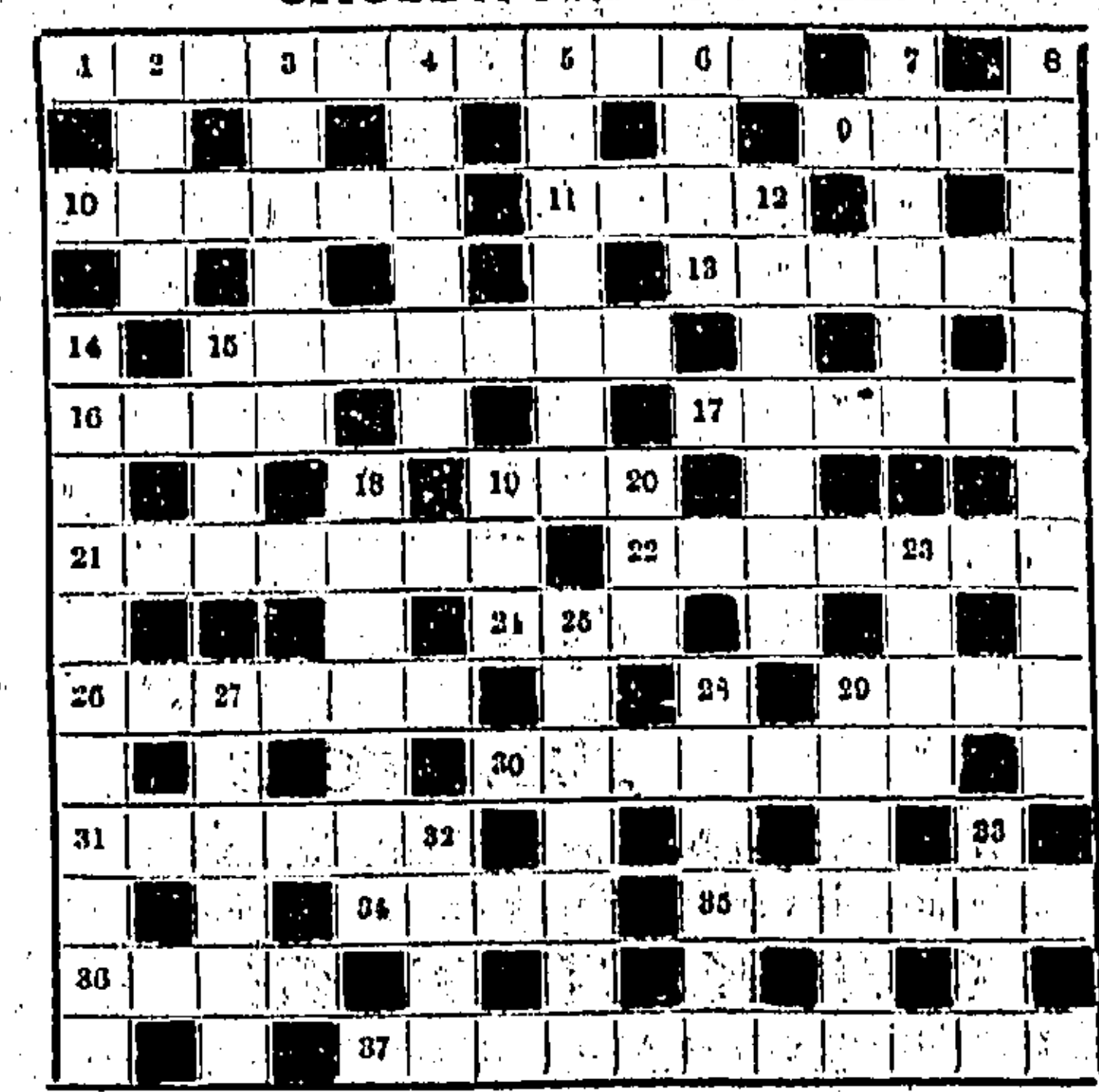
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, April 11, 1931. [33]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



CLUES.

- Across.
- Grand and glorious—Mine, in fact, G. (anag.)
 - Flowing. Latin throws some light on this clue.
 - Even wild flowers have this, so do not be misled by its somewhat tame appearance.
 - You'll think of this at Christmas time.
 - The act that immortalised Peeping Tom.
 - Small shot may be described as these.
 - Always is in the Welsh river, and—
 - One who hears, and who, in the ordinary course of business, deals with many a—
 - This, I reckon.
 - Black matter found in stars.
 - Patronymic of the young woman who lost her pocket—in those far away days when women had pockets.
 - Cereval nearly all gone!
 - These are made by policemen, but not, usually, as a spare-time occupation.
 - North, east and west for all that is most up-to-date.
 - You, singular 35 persons.
 - He who is always this can never win.
 - A little movement made by a post.
 - Action—as in 36—must be taken to introduce this flower.
- Down.
- Not, say, ten guineas, but above the tenor.
 - Quite a quantity, to a considerable extent, and wholly made devoid of feeling.
 - Caracas.
 - It is quite clear that this set should pay a licence.
 - An old river that helps to keep one young.
 - Dam, this—but not a tinker's.
 - Frequently made by the one who has failed to make good.
 - Spirit.
 - There is a clean line about this good quality.
 - Poke. You have the stick.
 - He is active in Russia just now.
 - This short word is long.
 - Appendage.
 - One can see up in this tree as it ends.
 - Mechanical contrivance for the displacement of air (hyphen).
 - Who wrote "John Gilpin"?
 - A country said to be named Perseus.
 - Conceals many a brick in old houses.
 - That's enough.
 - Against practically everything.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

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T G L S A K E W C
W I L T A O E D E C K
I O B A V E T E D I E R
N I B B L E A N N O U G A T
E E F E G W A M U H V
E T T A K E O G S
P J E E E A T H T A
A D A G I O B I T S E L F
N C C A D I L I T Y N F
D O O M L Y C T O G A
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